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Russia Prodded by U.S. Not to Bar Suez Truce

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The United States expressed hope that the Soviet Union "understands" that there should be no military violations of the Arab-Israeli truce in the Middle East.

Man Court Resolves Twins Had Different Fathers

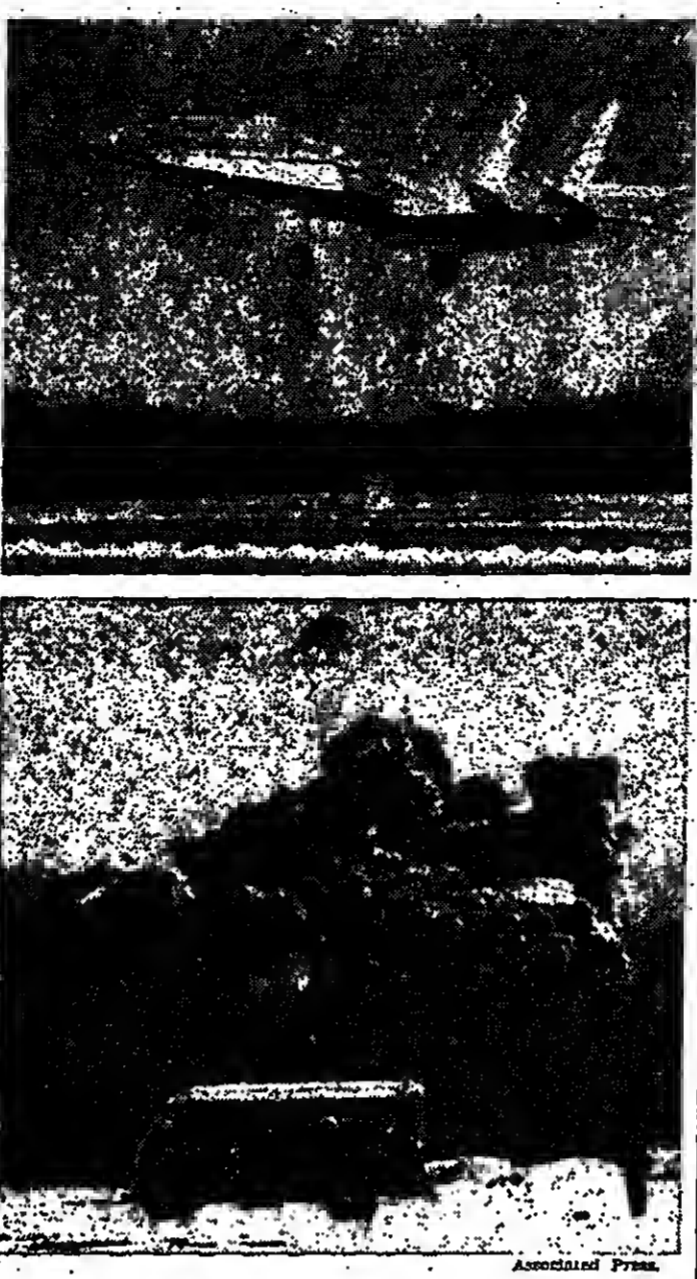
ESBURG, West Germany, 31 (AP).—A civil court decided that the twins of a 23-year-old Dinslaken have different fathers. Judge decided this Tuesday blood tests on the 2 children and her husband.

Polish Chief Teaches Lesson Outbreak

WARSAW, Dec. 31 (UPI).—In a message today to his nation, Polish leader, Edward Gierk, said that his regime learned the lessons of this year's December.

Crash Could Cost More Than One Jet

The U.S. Navy's only flying prototype of its F-14, the successor to the troubled, swing-wing F-111B (the Navy version), is shown here (top) taking off from the Grumman aircraft company test field at Calverton, Long Island, N.Y., Wednesday.



Saigon Reports Nine Violations

Truce Begins But Viet Cong Kill 19

SAIGON, (UPI).—The Viet Cong strikes of the year, ten days of "cease-fire" incidents since the start of the Communist truce, incidents in which 22 persons were killed, 28 wounded, and one kidnapped.

Peking Hits at Super Powers China, Russia Trade Insults, Citing the Upheaval in Poland

LONDON, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and China lashed each other in strong verbal attacks today. The Russians accused Peking of siding with the West over the Polish troubles, and the Chinese declared that Moscow's "colossal" role in East Europe was in a deep crisis.

3 Other Terms Cut

Moscow Spares Lives Of 2 Condemned Jews

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The Russian Federation's Supreme Court today spared the lives of the two Soviet Jews sentenced to death by a Leningrad court last week for organizing an attempt to hijack a Soviet airliner.



Edvard Kuznetsov, one of two Russians whose death sentences were commuted.

That among the condemned were persons of Jewish nationality. "The slanders are trying to create the impression among gullible people that the Soviet court tried the criminals not for the crime they had committed, but for their nationality," Tass said.

Press Hails Franco

15 Basques Reported Seized For Protest Strikes in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Police armed with unlimited powers of detention arrested 15 Basque workers within hours of the announcement of a reprieve for the six Basque nationalist guerrillas sentenced to death, informed sources said today.

Cabbie in Hit-Run Killing, But Stops to Collect Fare

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP).—A hit-and-run taxi driver fatally injured a pedestrian in New York's Bowery last night, police said, then drove two blocks before demanding his fare and discharging his passengers.



1965 HONORS—The Beatles, from left, Ringo Starr, John Lennon, Paul McCartney and George Harrison, displaying their Order of the British Empire medals.

Paul Sues to Break Up the Beatles

LONDON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The Beatles, collective folk heroes of the 1960s, finally broke apart today. Paul McCartney brought suit in the High Court here to end the partnership. He named as defendants the other members of the pop group: John Lennon, George Harrison and Ringo Starr.

For New Year's Honors List

Only Life Peers Recommended by Heath

LONDON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The honors list, since Edward Heath's government took office, was announced tonight. The striking feature was the absence of hereditary honors.



Agatha Christie

She will now have the choice of using that name or Dame Agatha. James Cross, the British commissioner who was held captive for two months by the Quebec Liberation Front, was made a commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This rank does not carry any name prefix.

Peking Radio, quoting from an editorial to be published in three leading Peking journals tomorrow, said the Soviet Union—like the United States—faced a rising tide of opposition from other countries.

In Address to Nation

Brandt Pledges Solidarity With Bonn's Western Allies

BONN, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt pledged today that in 1971 West Germany would stand firmly by its friends in the West and at the same time con-

tinued to seek relaxation of tensions in Europe. In a New Year's address over radio and television, Mr. Brandt said "we have no need to be discontented" with 1970.

He said the Bonn government would continue its efforts to improve relations with Eastern Europe, but he added: "The federal government will do no one the favor of letting its relationship of trust with its friends in the world be disturbed. This goes for the Atlantic alliance, Franco-German friendship and the Western European community, which is developing further and to which we hope Great Britain and others will belong in a foreseeable time. By no means least, it goes for our close partnership with the United States," he said.

Polish Chief Notes Lesson In Outbreak

(Continued from Page 1) nounced the granting of 7.4 billion zlotys (more than \$300 million at the official exchange rate) in financial assistance to more than five million people hit hardest by sharp food-price increases earlier this month, Reuters reported.

[The aid consists of wage increases for people earning up to 2,000 zlotys (about \$80) monthly and higher family, disability and old-age pensions.

[A government communiqué said the increases would go to large families with low incomes and would take effect retroactively from Dec. 1.]

Mr. Gierk won new support from the powerful Roman Catholic Church today. Kierunki, a Catholic magazine published in Krakow, said that "in the person of Gierk, we see a guarantee for solving the situation which caused dissatisfaction in society, because of the authorities' insufficient achievements."

"In his person, in his achievements and views, we find... a guarantee of high personal authority indispensable both for the current difficult moments as well as for long-term tasks," it said.

Mr. Gierk and the church had been in a struggle in the Communist bloc—too strong for the party to bring completely to heel. In his first speech as party leader, Mr. Gierk held out the possibility of "church-state cooperation." The church now appears to be accepting the offer.

Truce Begins In Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1) in Laos was struck by aircraft of the U.S. Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps between Dec. 19 and Dec. 28.

"Pilots reported destroying or damaging over 40 trucks and igniting more than 7,000 secondary caches, causing more than 200 sustained fires."

"The target was discovered by a U.S. Air Force B-52 bomber, and B-52s also were directed to the area and truck buildup in the lower panhandle of Laos."

Allies Fight PHNOM PENH, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Two people were killed when fighting broke out between Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops at the Cambodian border village of Bopul yesterday.

The clash between soldiers of the two allied countries occurred when a company of Cambodian troops asked South Vietnamese troops entering the village to leave, Cambodian sources said.

The sources said that the South Vietnamese demanded that the Cambodian village, which is seven miles from the South Vietnamese border, during the shooting.

South Vietnamese officers claimed that their troops had been hit by Cambodian mortars at the village. A South Vietnamese soldier and a Cambodian civilian were killed in the fighting, military sources here said.

At least two houses were destroyed and seven damaged in the village, visitors to the scene reported. Military authorities from the two allied armies flew to the village today to investigate the fighting. The joint team was accompanied by the U.S. military attaché in Phnom Penh, which he was invited by the Cambodian government as an observer.

WEATHER table with columns for location, temperature, and weather conditions.

Ulbricht Says He's Man to See on Berlin

Tells Bonn to Stop Dealing Through West

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (AP).—East German leader Walter Ulbricht demanded tonight that West Germany deal with him alone concerning a Berlin access agreement. He said the West Germans should stop hiding behind the Western Allies.

At the same time Mr. Ulbricht also demanded that West Germany "cease every illegal state political activity in West Berlin" as the price for an East-West German Berlin-access accord.

He declared himself ready to take up what he calls mutual transit with West Germany on a treaty basis. Referring to statements by Chancellor Willy Brandt's government that the East and West Germans could conclude such a treaty only with four-power approval, Mr. Ulbricht declared:

"We are surprised by the attempt of the Bonn government to avoid negotiations with (our) German Democratic Republic on the pretext that it has no approval from the three Western powers (United States, Britain, France)."

This attitude indicates, Mr. Ulbricht asserted, that the Bonn government is not interested in the needs of West Germans or West Berliners. "I recommend," Mr. Ulbricht said, "that the government of the Federal Republic quit hiding behind the three Western powers."

Mr. Ulbricht's remarks were made in the course of his regular New Year's address, which was televised. The East and West Germans already are engaged in a dialogue that will resume in January, along with the four-power discussions, at the Leningrad hijack trial.

Referring to the Bonn-Moscow pact, Mr. Ulbricht said that its ratification has priority, while repeating his demand that West Germany give his regime international recognition. The fact that he has set this demand on a secondary level has been interpreted by some Western observers as a softening of his position on recognition, which until now has made the East-West German accord impossible.

Mr. Ulbricht also spoke at length about East Germany's economic condition. Its 17 million people, he said, have "become more well to do in the past five years—we have increased the people's riches."

But he also admitted that shortages have cropped up, particularly in some basic foodstuffs, because of two hard winters—"but not only because of weather conditions."

Above all, Mr. Ulbricht concluded, production capacity already existing must be better employed, and new facilities must produce better and more cheaply.

At that point in the interview, his wife asked Ulbricht to reflect on a conclusion that 1970 was a year for East Germans to tighten their belts. For example, there is a chronic electrical and fuel shortage that affects everyone.

More of the same seems in store for 1971, with no evidence, however, that could lead to widespread unrest such as Poland had recently.



WINTER WALTZ—Icebear and Brownbear playing in the snow at the Hannover, W. Germany, zoo yesterday.

Many Nations Express Relief At Soviet Clemency for Jews

LONDON, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Israel Prime Minister Golda Meir today led expressions of relief from many capitals at the Soviet decision to commute the death sentences passed on two of the accused, both of Jewish heritage, at the Leningrad hijack trial.

But Mrs. Meir said in Tel Aviv she hopes international efforts will continue to stop the system of "punishing Jews in the Soviet Union for wanting to come to Israel."

The Vatican, West Germany and many West European countries quickly announced satisfaction at the Soviet decision to commute the sentences passed on the two men, Mark Dymshits and Eduard Kuznetsov, to 15 years in a labor colony.

Mrs. Meir, asked by an Israeli radio correspondent to comment on the Soviet decision, replied, "Israel and the Jews throughout the world are happy at the reprieve."

"I am certain that the wave of identification here and the humanitarian reaction throughout the world caused the Soviet legal authorities to lighten the sentences."

[Twenty-four governments officially approached the Soviet Union and asked that the two Leningrad hijack death sentences not be carried out, the Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.]

[United Nations Secretary-General U Thant, General Assembly President Edward Heisler and Pope Paul VI were also reported to have made appeals to the Russians.]

"However," Mrs. Meir continued, "I hope that the world campaign will continue in order to put a stop to the system of trying and punishing Jews in the Soviet Union for wanting to come to Israel."

In Paris, government sources said Catholic, Protestant and Jewish leaders expressed relief at the Soviet decision. French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said curtly, "I would only have had something to say if there had been no reprieve."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey, Anglican Primate of England and Wales, said Christians would join with the Jewish community in thankfulness for the reprieve of the Jews.

A Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Belgium felt the same sentiments of relief and satisfaction as over the decision of Generalissimo Francisco Franco to commute the death sentences passed on six Basque nationalists.

Norwegian Prime Minister Per Borten said it was a happy sign that regimes such as those in the Soviet Union and Spain could be influenced by world opinion.

Rogers Appeal Revealed WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (WP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers made a personal appeal to the Soviet Union to reduce the sentences meted out to the Soviet Jews.

The newspaper said Mr. Rogers made the appeal in a letter to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko before the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation commuted two death sentences and reduced the harsh prison sentences of at least three other defendants.

Soviet Court Spares Lives Of 2 Jews

3 Other Terms Cut In Hijacking Case

(Continued from Page 1) killed the crew of the Aeroflot plane.

The article also said that at today's hearing the prosecution asked for commuting of the sentences, further underscoring the view that high authorities ordered the reduction. Ivestia also lifted the prison terms, matching the earlier information that three had been reduced.

The 11 most of whom were from Riga were arrested on June 15 at Smolny Airport in Leningrad as they were preparing to board a one-engine, 12-seat Aeroflot plane that was scheduled to fly to Keralla near the Finnish border. A 12th person arrested at the airport, Vuit I. Zalmanson, will be tried by a court-martial since he was a lieutenant on active army duty.

On the same day, eight other Jews were arrested at their places of work or at home, and within the next few days a dozen more were seized, bringing to 20 the number of Jews still awaiting trial. Like the nine convicted with the hijacking plot, the 20 had tried without success to get to Israel. Nine of them are scheduled to go on trial on Jan. 6 in Leningrad.

Charged With Treason The 11 arrested at the airport were charged with treason under a law that makes it a capital crime to flee abroad. They were liable to the full penalty of the law since an attempted or planned crime is considered as serious as one committed.

The case clearly was of prime concern to Soviet leaders because of the appeals from abroad and the anti-Soviet demonstrations around the world. The Supreme Court, which did not have to deal with the appeals until mid-January, was apparently instructed to dispose of the case promptly.

Because of the haste with which the appeal was heard, yesterday's morning-Western diplomats believe that the decision to commute the sentence was heavily influenced or even directed from the Communist Party Central Committee. Although Soviet law grants the judiciary certain independence, courts rarely act on their own in matters of state importance.

There are four types of prison camps in the Soviet Union. They range from special, which is the most severe, to strict, reinforced, and ordinary.

Following are the prison terms and brief backgrounds of the 11 defendants:

Mr. Kuznetsov, 30, employed in a Riga mental hospital, who previously served seven years for anti-Soviet activity, was given 15 years in a special camp.

Mr. Dymshits, 43, a former air force pilot; 15 years in a strict camp.

Yuri Pyodorov, of Moscow, who spent time in a prison camp where he met Mr. Kuznetsov and Mr. Murzhenko; 15 years in special camp.

Alexei Murzhenko, a Ukrainian; 14 years in special camp.

Mr. Mendelovich, 23, a former Riga student; 10 years in strict camp.

Silva I. Zalmanson, 26, Mr. Kuznetsov's former wife, an industrial designer in Riga and ardent Zionist; 10 years in strict camp.

Mr. Alknoch, 26, an electrician from Riga; 10 years in strict camp.

Mr. Altman, 28, an engraver from Odessa who moved to Riga; 10 years in strict camp.

Mr. Penzon, 28, an artist from Riga; 10 years in strict camp.

Israel I. Zalmanson, 21, a Riga student, brother of Silva; 8 years in strict camp.

Mendel Bodnya, 30, an invalid with both parents in Israel; 4 years in a reinforced camp.

Burgos Called 'the Trial Of the Franco Regime'

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The trial in Burgos of Basque nationalists on charges ranging from banditry to murder is ended, but it is not over.

It seems likely to be one of those key events that focus on the contradictions, the frustrations, the latent hostilities and, in fact, the fabric of a whole society. "It is," one Spaniard said, "the trial of the Franco regime."

Generalissimo Francisco Franco has ruled Spain with one part force and two parts agility, with one part repression and two parts dissembling. Spain has been described in recent years as "dictatorship tempered by anarchy." Now the leadership's nerves seem to be frayed, and Spain appears to be more nearly an anarchy stiffened by dictatorship.

Two hours before Gen. Franco received the sentences yesterday from the Tribunal Militar Central, commander of the Burgos region, nobody in the government appeared to have any real idea whether Gen. Garcia Rebullido would hand them over or not. Until nobody could say whether anyone would ask whether Gen. Franco would make his year-end address to the nation last night—one of the regime's most invariable rites.

Pressure From Military There was a strong impression that military factions had been using the sentences all along to compel Gen. Franco, who seems to have had little desire to order executions, to come to some kind of agreement about the course the government will take over the next months.

How far the military leaders have imposed on Gen. Franco, or to what extent yesterday's decision is, on the contrary, an assertion of his authority over a right-wing military faction, is not clear at the moment. It should become clearer over the next month or two.

For the short run, two predictions are widely made. The first is that there will be at least a temporary tightening up by the police. A stricter control over the press, which has slipped relatively free during the confusion of the last few weeks, is also expected.

The Franco leadership takes the principle of authority very seriously, and committing the death sentences under internal and international pressure was a shatteringly difficult decision. It would seem, by the regime's lights, to call now for a counterbalancing show of firmness.

Cabinet Change The second prediction is that there will be a new cabinet within the next month or two. The present cabinet, led by Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco and dominated by the faction led by Laureano Lopez Rodo, has come under heavy fire from all quarters.

The army leadership has virtually demanded its replacement. The Council of the Realm, a powerless but prestigious body that includes prominent Spaniards from various parts of the regime, told Gen. Franco Tuesday that he should change the cabinet.

The Cortes, or parliament, is dominated by Falangists, syndicalists and conservative Roman Catholics who also demand a change.

Any revised cabinet would probably reflect the lack of popularity by the fact that Gen. Franco trusts him, or would include another military figure of similar stature. It also would presumably contain factions hostile to Mr. Lopez Rodo.

There is a widespread feeling, however, that such an arrangement would not be sufficient to deal for very long with the situation of near-breakdown to which the Franco regime was brought by the Burgos trial and its repercussions.

Yesterday's case in which there have brought a vast sense of relief to wide sectors of the regime as well as to the opposition. There is a general conviction that the carrying out of death sentences would have sacrificed many of the gains, limited though they may be, that Spain has made in her internal development and her international reputation over the last 15 years.

In the mid-1950s, Gen. Franco broadened his regime, then a simple right-wing dictatorship rapidly running downhill, and brought in men who were conservatives and authoritarian in his basic beliefs in economic liberalism, integration into Europe and a gradual evolution of political structures.

Many of his policies were put into effect. Even political evolution was adopted as an unofficially sanctioned goal. But Gen. Franco never allowed the basic power of the regime to get out of his hands. Whether political evolution threatened to put even a share of power in the hands of people outside the regime, there was a sharp if temporary return to old methods until the threat was ended.

Basic Contradiction The regime was thus working atop a contradiction with which only Gen. Franco seemed comfortable.

The democratic credibility of the evolutionists, men like Mr. Lopez Rodo and Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo, has been crippled. They have been in the government for ten years, talking about evolution and Europe. In all that time there has been liberalization but actually no progress toward genuine sharing of power or creation of democratic institutions.

If the moderates have been politically hamstringed, the extreme authoritarianism of the Falangists, the right-wing groups, though kept in secondary roles, never really disappeared. In moments of crisis such as the Burgos trial, they showed that they still commanded a share of the regime's power.

Both currents in the regime, its authoritarian base and its evolutionary yearning, are in the hands of Gen. Franco. It was precisely this that made it a disaster for the regime.

After Israel Agrees to Renew Jarring Returning to N.Y. To Resume Mideast Talks

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 31 (UPI).—UN Middle East peace envoy Gunnar Jarring, of Sweden, will return to New York tomorrow night to resume the suspended communication from Abbas Eban, the Foreign Minister of Israel, notifying him that Israel is reopening the talks, suspended early last September.

The talks, as before, will be held in separate sessions, most likely in an office provided for Mr. Jarring on the 38th floor of the UN Secretariat building. The representatives, as before, were expected to be UN Ambassadors Yosef Tishbi of Israel, Mohammed Hassan el-Zayrat of Egypt and Muhammad El-Farra of Jordan.

Predictions as to the outcome of the talks were largely pessimistic. Diplomats felt that little ground could be gained except for another possible extension of the cease-fire along the Suez Canal, if that.

Mrs. Meir: No Concessions TEL AVIV, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir said tonight that Israel is not ready to make sizable territorial concessions to the Arabs in return for a Middle East peace settlement aimed only at preventing another flare-up in the region.

She said the Israeli government still has not drawn up any "maps" of possible boundaries with its Arab neighbors.

"I do not subscribe to the theory that we should give up (Arab) territories in return for peace," Mrs. Meir told a nationwide television audience.

"I generally feel that one should want peace, and nothing should be given in return for peace," she said.

"I cannot accept the proposition that Egypt, Jordan or any of our neighbors is doing us a favor by giving us peace.

"After all that has happened, it is only right that we should aspire to such boundaries as will not tempt another attack on us."

Lennon Says the Beatles Were Sex-Binge, Drug Users

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Former Beatle John Lennon says the popular rock music group indulged in sexual "orgies" on tours and made heavy use of drugs.

Despite this, he says, the Beatles managed to maintain a "clean image."

"The Beatles' tours were like the Fellini film 'Satyricon,'" Lennon said in a long interview describing the group's use of girls, marijuana, LSD and, in his case, heroin. It was published today by a rock music magazine, Rolling Stone.

Lennon also said it was he—and not Paul McCartney—who first left the long-haired quartet, but said one reason for the break-up was that other band members "got fed up with being 'demen for Paul'."

The tape-recorded interview, made Dec. 8 with Lennon and his wife, Yoko, was released here when McCartney was going into court in London seeking to have the Beatles legally dissolved.

Lennon was asked by Rolling Stone editor Jann Wenner about an authorized biography of the Beatles and responded:

"There was nothing about orgies and that—that happened on tour, but we all had wives and didn't want to hurt their feelings."

"The Beatles' tours were like the Fellini film 'Satyricon'... wherever we went, there was always a whole scene going, we had four separate bedrooms... 'They didn't call them orgies then, they called it something else, and if we couldn't get orgies we would have whored and everything, whatever was going... 'Suffice to say that they (the Beatles) were Satyricon on tour and that's it because I don't want to hurt their feelings, or the other people's girls either... At that point in the interview, his wife asked Lennon how the Beatles managed to keep their "clean image" in such circumstances, and he replied "everybody wants to keep on the bandwagon" of free women, liquor and fun.

Hungary Sentences Pop Singers Who Flew Budapest

BUDAPEST, Dec. 31 (UPI).—A popular husband-and-wife team of pop singers was sentenced to three years imprisonment in absentia today for defecting to West Germany.

Attila Dobos and his wife, Zsuzsa Mary, drove to West Germany on vacation in October in their German limousine and did not return. Sources here said the government has approached them privately several times, asking them to return, but they have refused.

McCartney Sues to Break Up the Beatles

(Continued from Page 1) ways regarded as closest to each other personally. They first met at a village party outside Liverpool 14 years ago.

But Lennon has gone his own way in recent years. With his wife, Yoko Ono, he has made a splash with muggy on record sleeves, public "bed-ins" and anti-war campaigns.

The musical world has tended to regard McCartney as the most gifted of the four or at least the most creative musically. He has played a leading part along with the Beatles' arranger and recording manager, George Martin, in the often novel arrangements.

U.S. Offers Help In Keeping Truce

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—The United States is ready to play a diplomatic role in preserving the Middle East cease-fire beyond the February 5 deadline, the State Department said yesterday.

A Conservative prime minister Harold Macmillan, invented the idea of ice peacings in 1958. But he went on awarding both those and hereditary titles. The last hereditary honors were recommended by his conservative successor, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, in 1964.

Until this century, hereditary peers, sitting in the House of Lords, played a central part in British politics. That role has diminished with limits on the powers of the House of Lords and with the infusion of many life members.

Queen Elizabeth II awards the honors but on the advice of her government. There are two main lists every year, on New Year's Day and on her official birthday in June.

In the seven years of their collaboration, Beatles records are estimated to have sold more than 250 million copies. They made three movies—"Hard Day's Night," "Help" and "Let It Be."

Money has been one source of discord. The four formed a company called Apple to handle their affairs, but it had difficulties. An American, Allen Klein, was brought in to straighten Apple out—against McCartney's wishes.

Last March, McCartney brought out a record album of his own. The others have also tried to stake themselves out as independent personalities.

Epstein was widely considered the genius who made the Beatles phenomenon possible, in terms of both publicity and finance. At his death many predicted a break-up, and they turned out to be right.

U.S. Plan to Save Lockheed Would Cost \$757 Million

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (NYT)—The Defense Department yesterday proposed a settlement of its disputes with the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. on terms that would save off the company's bankruptcy at a cost to the public that is estimated at \$757 million.

Seaborg Flees Session Beset By Hecklers

By Stuart Auerbach

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 (UPI)—The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Glenn T. Seaborg, left a meeting here yesterday just before radical young scientists took over the podium to accuse him of "the crime of science against the people."

Knowing that the disruption had been planned, Dr. Seaborg ducked out a side door at the first sign of trouble. About two dozen radical young scientists spread out across the front of the meeting room to read their "indictment" of Dr. Seaborg, the rest of the panel of top government science officials disbanded.

Other Disruption It was the second major disruption of the day by a group of young radicals acting under the banner of "Scientists and Engineers for Political Action."

Dr. Seaborg, a chemist who discovered many of the synthetic heavy elements, left within an hour for Washington without commenting on the verbal attack on him. He is known, however, to be a strong advocate of peaceful use of atomic energy and to have had doubts about dropping the atom bomb on Japan.

Disruptions have become a way of life at academic and scientific meetings for the past three years. Dissidents have disrupted such previously quiet meetings as those of the American Historical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association and the American Political Science Association.

Udall Assails Scientists CHICAGO, Dec. 31 (NYT)—Stewart L. Udall, a former secretary of the Interior, now an environmental consultant, proposed yesterday that Ralph Nader, consumer advocate, organize a team of young scientists to make a "dispassionate and intensive study of the National Academy and the whole scientific enterprise in this country."

Mr. Udall declared: "For too long the American scientific community has sought a special status for itself but has restricted its sense of responsibility. To put it briefly, some leaders of science have seemed to assert that their profession merits public support without public accountability, public support without any assurance of value returned, public support without any guarantee that such largesse will be used in the long-term national interest."

There is no doubt that, in the main, science has returned good value in terms of scientific results. But as we all know today, science, in any form—ethical or social, can be a menace to man as well as a benefactor.

U.S. Gives Haven To 3 E. Germans

MIAMI, Dec. 31 (AP)—Immigration officials have granted three East Germans who jumped from a cruise ship off the Florida Keys last month indefinite paroles allowing them to live and work in the United States. Edgar Yeager, deputy director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami, said the paroles would be valid until immigrant visas become available for the three. Dr. Hendrick Kupfer, 38, a biologist; his brother, Dr. Manfred Kupfer, a neuro-pathologist; and Dr. Peter Roet, 37, a microbiologist.

A fourth East German, Karl Bley, has been living in Chicago with a brother, Erich. Mr. Yeager said that his case was being handled by immigration authorities there.



VAIN ATTEMPT—Rescue workers try to reach 38 miners trapped by an explosion at Hyden, Ky., Wednesday. All 38 died; their bodies were recovered yesterday.

SST Plan Passed by House, Faces Filibuster in Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—A measure designed to break the U.S. congressional deadlocking fight over the supersonic transport plane by simply putting it off until next year passed the House of Representatives today, 180-37, and went to the Senate.

President Nixon signed into law today stiff new curbs aimed at ending smog from auto exhausts and declared, "It is only a beginning." At a brief ceremony in the White House, he said 1970 would be known as "the year of the beginning" in the battle to protect the environment, and asserted: "I think 1971 will be the year of action."

The amendments to the Clean Air Act of 1967 set a Jan. 1, 1975 target date for exhaust emissions on assembly line cars to be cut by 90 percent. It also gives the government the right to inspect private property for violations of pollution, plus subpoena power for records of suspected air polluters and authority to require factories to pay for and install pollution monitors.

Congress completed action today on a new food stamp law that contains several liberalizing features and a new restrictive measure—the so-called work requirement. Food aid advocates failed, on a 148-215 procedural House vote yesterday, in their effort to strike the work requirement. This would bar an entire family from food stamp aid if one adult family member refused to accept offered work. Senate approval came on a voice vote today.

The measure adds several features to the program for the hungry poor, including a national uniform eligibility requirement (expected to be \$4,000 annually for a family of four) to replace the present state requirements, and a provision of free food stamps for families with less than \$30 monthly income. Other families would pay up to 30 percent of income for food stamp benefits.

The Senate rejected the money, 53 to 41, at one point this year but the House restored it and has supported the plane in all votes so far. In other developments: The House, with little debate, quickly passed today a long-stalled foreign military sales authorization bill. Expected Senate approval would clear the way for passage of the \$2.5-billion foreign aid money bill. A voice vote sent the measure to the Senate less than two hours after the compromise was forged by House-Senate conferees.

The bill had been held up by Senate insistence on language stating that \$200 million for military sales could not be spent until the authorization was approved. Congress today cleared a \$2.2-billion federal civilian-military pay increase despite bitter objections in the Senate that it is a permanent blank check for the President to set salaries of 3.3 million civil service and military people. The Senate cleared the bill yesterday, after unexpectedly tough debate, on a close 40-33 rollcall. The House followed today, approving it by 183 to 34 and thus sending the measure to President Nixon.

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Right-Wing Group Woos Youth in U.S.

By Paul Valentine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UPI)—A shrill organization terming itself the right-wing National Youth Alliance—reorganized and revitalized in part by defectors from the old American Nazi party—has opened new offices in the fashionable Georgetown section of Washington with a bookstore for anti-Zionists, scientific racists and other ideologues of the right.

"It's sort of the hub of youth in D.C.," the NYA national organizer, Robert A. Lloyd, said of Georgetown, noted for its mix of posh boutiques, hippie culture and fashionable restored homes. "We're here because we don't want to sequester ourselves away from the youth of the country," Mr. Lloyd said.

Formed in the spring of 1969 from the remains of the Youth for Wallace movement in the 1968 presidential campaign, NYA opened first near Dupont Circle, another hippie haven. It outgrew its available space there, according to leaders, and the move to Georgetown was made.

The new location includes a "Western Destiny" bookstore, the only such store in Washington, which provides a broad selection of philosophical and political tracts, anthropological treatises on white or Aryan superiority, Nazi apologetics and assorted books alleging a general Jewish conspiracy to undermine Western civilization.

The store's number one book (and primer of NYA) is "Imperium," by Francis Parker Yockey, a weighty historical treatise warning of the impending demise of Western civilization unless the influence of "culture destroyers"—mainly Jews, Negroes, Orientals and others—is removed.

A portion of the bookstore's inventory, according to Mr. Lloyd, comes from the now closed bookstores of the National Socialist White People's party (formerly the American Nazi party) in nearby Arlington, Va.

Mr. Lloyd himself was executive officer of the White People's party but quit during a recent party split and joined NYA. He became national organizer, succeeding Louis T. Byers, who ascended to the newly created position of NYA president.

Since early 1969, Mr. Byers and a small staff have been organizing NYA centers on college campuses across the country to fight drugs, black militancy and left-wing radicalism, with force when deemed necessary.

He claims now to have more than 5,000 members, with a large portion of them organized into 83 campus chapters ranging from the University of Chicago and New York University to Kent State University in Ohio.

Working with a 25,400-member mailing list for financial support, NYA has rapidly increased its administrative workload in the last year and will at least double its present staff of four in the next few months, Mr. Byers said.

When the bank manager and five other employees arrived, they were confronted by the robbers and handcuffed. Then, at gunpoint, the manager was forced to open the bank vault.

Police Arrive As he did so, a silent alarm was triggered, and within minutes two Nassau County police cars arrived at the bank. As the officers entered the bank, they were met by a hail of bullets. The robbers then threw out the keys of one of the employees, ordering police to back her to the door. Police did, and the robbers, with the three girl tellers in tow, got in and fled.

Crash of F-14 Could Slow New Program Congress May Delay Appropriating Funds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The crash yesterday of the Navy's first F-14 fighter could slow Congressional appropriations for the \$2.3 billion program and result in a retarded production schedule.

The swing-wing fighter, built by the Grumman Corp., crashed at Calverton, N.Y., nine days after successfully completing its first flight. In Bethpage, N.Y., a Grumman spokesman said the two test pilots of the F-14 were 23 minutes into their flight when they detected a loss of hydraulic pressure. They attempted to return to their landing field. As they entered their final approach, the hydraulic system failed and they could no longer control the plane. Both pilots bailed out and landed safely before the plane crashed.

The F-14 that crashed was the only prototype of the plane, the spokesman said, adding that he could not say how long the crash would delay the program. "From past experience," he said, "failures of hydraulic systems are often something minor, such as a failure of one component, but that's just conjecture at this point."

The plane was to have flown at supersonic speed for the first time, but the malfunction occurred before it could break the sound barrier. After the first ten-minute flight, on Dec. 31, Navy Secretary John Chafee emphasized that the first flight had occurred "ahead of schedule." It is just this point that may create problems for the carrier-based plane.

In the budget for the current fiscal year, ending next June 30, Congress provided funds for production of 28 F-14s. During appropriation hearings, several lawmakers expressed fear that the Navy might be risking technical difficulties by doing too much development and production simultaneously and pushing the program too quickly. Mr. Chafee noted that the amount of simultaneous development and production work had been "reduced to a minimum."

In late June it was disclosed that cracks had been found in two appendages welded to the wing box of the device that supports the plane's wings and permits them to pivot in flight. Though officials said the problem was simple to solve, Sen. Vance Harke, D. Ind., accused the Navy of "undertaking a very complex technical production program without adequate testing and evaluation," a charge the Navy denies.

While these cracks don't seem to be a safety hazard, technical problems, Sen. Harke said, "are indications of future troubles for the F-14."

Navy Plans to Buy 722 Since it plans to purchase 722 F-14s, the Navy will have to go to Congress with appropriation requests for a number of years. There is a fairly broad consensus among congressmen that the Navy does require a new fighter for the 1970s and beyond.

But things will be complicated by congressional memories of the trouble-plagued F-111 warplanes, built by General Dynamics Corp. The Navy version of the swing-wing F-111, which was built by Grumman as a subcontractor for General Dynamics, was eventually canceled when it became apparent that the plane was too heavy to operate off carriers.

The F-14 is designed as a substitute for the canceled Navy F-111. Navy men deny that the plane is simply a version of the F-111. The F-14 uses many of the same weapons and the electronics systems as the F-111.

The F-14 is a two-seat, twin-engine aircraft designed for air superiority and defense of the Navy's fleet. While the Navy is currently planning to buy 722 F-14s, Navy Secretary Chafee has indicated that the total could eventually go as high as 1,200.

Mendel Rivers Buried CHARLESTON, S.C., Dec. 31 (Reuters)—Rep. Mendel Rivers, D. S.C., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, who died Monday, at age 85, was buried yesterday beside his parents at St. Stephen, 63 miles from here.

3 N.Y. Bank Robbers Caught; Hoped to Escape Via Hijack

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (Reuters)—Three gunmen abducted three women led police to an abusive bank robbery on Long Island today and led police raid cars and helicopters on a 60-mile chase before they were captured two hours later.

The handie, wearing masks and carrying revolvers, entered the Nassau County Trust Co. office in Locust Valley, L.I., by breaking an unbarred side window before the bank opened.

When the bank manager and five other employees arrived, they were confronted by the robbers and handcuffed. Then, at gunpoint, the manager was forced to open the bank vault. Police Arrive As he did so, a silent alarm was triggered, and within minutes two Nassau County police cars arrived at the bank. As the officers entered the bank, they were met by a hail of bullets. The robbers then threw out the keys of one of the employees, ordering police to back her to the door. Police did, and the robbers, with the three girl tellers in tow, got in and fled.

Gallup Poll Nixon, Graham, Kennedy 'Most Admired' Men in '70

By George Gallup Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 31.—For the second consecutive year, President Nixon wins top honors as the man most admired by the American people. His vote this year, however, is considerably smaller than that recorded in last year's annual audit.

Evangelist Billy Graham is runner-up this year, as in 1969. Mr. Graham has consistently scored high on these lists which were inaugurated by the Gallup Poll 25 years ago. Third in the rankings this year is Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, replacing Vice-President Spiro Agnew, who is now in fourth place.

A new face among the top ten is Ronald Reagan, governor of California. He is in eighth place this year, the position held last year by Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who this year does not place among the top ten.

Regional Influence One's choices depend in some measure on the region in which he lives. Mr. Nixon has only a slight edge over Sen. Kennedy in the East, with Pope Paul VI running a close third. But the President far outstrips the rest of the field in the Midwest and Far West.

President Nixon, however, is outscored by Billy Graham in the South, with both men easily leading the rest of the field. To identify the most admired men today, a total of 1,877 adults of both sexes were interviewed in a survey carried out Dec. 5-8. These two questions were asked to determine first and second choices: "What man that you have heard or read about, living today in any part of the world, do you admire the most? Who is your second choice?"

Following are the top ten in the voting: Most Admired Man 1970 1. Richard Nixon 2. Billy Graham 3. Edward Kennedy 4. Spiro Agnew

He's Gone but Not Forgotten: The Politico and the \$800,000

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31 (UPI)—When Illinois Secretary of State Paul Powell, 68, died at the Mayo Clinic on Oct. 10, he was noted for the effective use of the office's 4,000 political patronage jobs.

Mr. Powell, 68, at his death, used to play the horses, owned stock in racetracks—bought cheap for speculative political favors—wore a diamond horseshoe stickpin and pulled strings. He used to say: "There's only one thing worse than a defeated politician. That's a defeated and broke politician."

The only thing I wish, Illinois State Auditor Michael J. Howell, a Democrat, said, is that he were still here so he could explain the whole thing. Ninety percent of the people would probably believe the explanation. "Jesus! What a man!"

Caught in Tower Mr. Rendleman, executor of Mr. Powell's estate, said: "Naturally it was frightened. I felt like I'd been caught in the Tower with the crown jewels in my pocket." Mr. Rendleman said that he scooped up the money, put it in the trunk of his car and went back up to the hotel room. When he returned, he said, he found that the police had towed his car away for illegal parking.

Mr. Rendleman said that he retrieved the car and money, and took his find to the home of Mrs. Margaret Hensey, a shapely redhead who was Mr. Powell's secretary and long-time companion, who was with him when he died of heart disease at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

Counting the money, which was mostly in \$100 bills, with some \$50 and \$1,000 bills, was too "laborious" Mr. Rendleman said, so they took it to the Illinois National Bank in Springfield. Gov. Ogilvie had no public comment on the discovery. But his press secretary, Fred Bird, said: "Both the governor and I were involved in the death of Paul, and it does not exactly come as a surprise. Much as we like Paul—how shall we say—we're not deceived. What more can I tell you?"

IRS Opens Probe The Internal Revenue Service said that it had opened an investigation. When Mr. Powell's estate was first announced after his death, it was estimated at \$1 million. Mr. Rendleman said that the cash discovered in his hotel would raise it to about \$2 million. Mr. Powell's death and money

Nixon Appoints Ex-Foe Brown to Roosevelt Unit WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (Reuters)—President Nixon announced yesterday an appointment for Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, who in 1962 beat him in the California governor's race, that seemed to have ended Mr. Nixon's public career.

Mr. Brown, 65, will become a member of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Commission on which he will serve at the President's pleasure. The position pays expenses only. The commission was formed in 1955 to make plans for the design, construction and location of a permanent memorial in Washington to the former president. After Mr. Brown, a Democrat, won the California governorship in 1962, Mr. Nixon announced his retirement from politics in what he described as his farewell press conference.

Advertisement for a travel agency or resort, featuring a large image of a person and text describing services and locations like Tunisia, Egypt, Portugal.

History's Unbroken Flow

The stream of history may flood or wane; it may rush tempestuously or move slowly and placidly. The one thing that stream does not do is pay any attention to the markers men place to measure its course. The Zouave on the Pont de l'Alma long told Parisians how high the Seine was rising, but he could not tell the Seine how high to rise. The year 1970 has ended, and men will anxiously tally its events, and try to prognosticate what 1971 will bring. But history—not the dates and names that are taught in unimaginative schools, but the living, endlessly moving tide of things—does not wait to be catalogued.

It is a pity that mankind as a whole cannot follow the old Chinese custom and add up all its bills as the year ends; pay them, and start with a clean ledger. It would be very helpful if some practices could be declared bankrupt; if some, showing a good balance of good over ill, could be carried on into 1971 without the burden of failures in other departments of life. Unhappily, so many of man's activities cannot be so precisely appraised; unhappily, too, men can be stubborn to admit error, or simply confused over what is good and what is bad. They may

pay their bills promptly within 30 days, or seek to be discharged from them by the courts. But their ideas, their prejudices, their hopes, are not so amenable to the calendar. So history—which is the record of men and women—flows on from year to year, refusing to submit to being rung in or rung out, however bells may clash in the steeples, or whistles blow, or crowds shout, at midnight on Dec. 31.

Yet that very stubbornness is not without its usefulness. Humanity cannot yet be placed in columns of debts and credits, in terms of universally accepted values. Suppose one had applied arithmetical principles of profit and loss to the world at, say, the end of 1940, just 30 years ago. Would Hitler and Mussolini have been declared bankrupt? Or France? Or Britain, standing alone?

The ancient Greeks placed hope at the bottom of Pandora's box of troubles. Similarly, when all that went wrong in 1970 is added up, that great intangible cannot be left out of the accounting. And, whatever else may be left behind by the sweep of history, hope is still borne onward, into 1971. It is the one sure note that sounds in the always familiar, yet ever new, chorus of "Happy New Year."

To Keep a Mideast Peace: The Big Two (cont.)

On the eve of Arab-Israeli talks, it may be useful to sketch how far the idea of a great-power role in Mideast peacekeeping has come since it was first publicly proposed last August, in these columns, and how far it still has to go. For the fact is that in a half-year's time it has become generally accepted that any settlement which Arabs and Israelis may make between themselves must, if it is to endure, be guaranteed by outside powers; and that the already existing involvement of Moscow and Washington and the superiority of their resources dictate for them major peacekeeping roles. Considered new and startling, even outlandish, in August, the idea is now regarded almost everywhere—even where it is rejected or challenged—as a piece of political furniture fairly sure to be set up in the region and to stay for a long time to come.

The President vetoed official comment on the idea "at this time" soon after a high administration source surfaced it in a background session last August, but Secretary of State Rogers last week stated that the United States is "prepared to play a responsible role in providing guarantees" so long as its part "is supplementary to an agreement and is agreeable to the parties." Mr. Rogers' endorsement was somewhat obscured in the headlines by his curiously emphatic rejection of a force composed of Soviet and American units alone—curious because President Nixon has gone to great lengths, notably in his Oct. 23 address at the United Nations, to stress the primacy of Soviet-American relations, "in particular" in the Mideast.

Then, last October, the Soviet Union floated a similar hint of interest in joining a permanent peacekeeping force. Egypt's president last week solicited immediate Big Four guarantees of "secured boundaries." And Israel's president said "outside guarantees... may be a topic for discussion and consideration after secure, defensible and agreed borders are established between the parties concerned and not as a substitute for this." In brief, the four principal states

involved—the two big powers and their wards—all agree in principle on some form of outside peacekeeping guarantees.

The actuality, of course, is something else. Helpful public discussion is just beginning on how to cope with such specific problems as: which military functions might be performed by Russia and America and which ones might better be left to others, whether the two big powers should act by themselves or with others under the formal umbrella of the United Nations, when during the settlement process the international presence might best be constituted, how would it be held in place during a local crisis, and how in such a crisis Russians and Americans could prevent either of the local parties from drawing them in.

These are not mere "details" which automatically fall into place once the peacekeeping concept is accepted. On the contrary, they are major issues loaded with difficulties of substance, and in the absence of workable solutions for them, the concept is merely a dream. The appeal of international peacekeeping has never been, however, that it would be easy or flawless but that it may offer a better promise of stability and peace than any other idea or mechanism lying around.

In our judgment, the idea ought to be examined in depth not only in the executive branch but in the U.S. Congress. For the use of American military units—possibly including ground troops—in a Mideast force would involve a kind of commitment and a degree of risk whose extent and implications the Congress ought first to understand and approve. The general interest of the country, to say nothing of the dignity of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, argues for such an examination. Previously the matter was important. It has become essential now that the secretary of state has publicly welded it into place as a central emerging element of American policy in what is, after all, perhaps the most dangerous region of the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Franco Opts for Humanity

Generalissimo Franco has struck a rare blow for decency and humanity in Spain by commuting the death sentences of six Basque nationalist guerrillas to 30-year jail terms. His action was a clear censure of the army court that had sentenced the six and decreed unusually cruel prison terms for nine other defendants.

It was also at least an implied rebuke for military and Falangist hard-liners who had demanded death for the Basques, harsher crackdowns on all protests and demonstrations, and restoration of greater authoritarianism throughout Spanish life.

In responding to pleas for clemency that poured in from all parts of Spain and most parts of the world—from friendly governments, bar associations, civil rights, labor and religious organizations, including the Vatican—Gen. Franco kept alive not only six men but the chance for restoration of Spain to the Western European family.

Despite all the appeals and pressures—and despite the obvious sadism of a court-martial that could decree double death sentences for three of the Basques—this had to be an extremely difficult decision for the Caudillo in the deepening twilight of his long rule. The six defendants admitted

membership in a guerrilla organization dedicated to Basque independence, and five of them proudly proclaimed themselves to be Marxist-Leninists.

Of greater concern for Franco, young army officers and Falangist elements had shown their capacity for organizing mass rallies in Spanish cities far larger than those mounted in behalf of the Basques, and for turning these into demonstrations against not the generalissimo himself but his relatively moderate and technocratic cabinet.

Gen. Franco may yet feel it necessary to appease these forces by harsher rule and by purging his more moderate and modern cabinet ministers. He has already tried to blunt their criticism by invoking more repression, including police power to detain suspects for six months without charges or trial.

If he now turns in that direction, however, the Caudillo will equander the goodwill he has earned by commuting the death sentences. He will also remove whatever chance remains that he can end his rule on a positive note by bringing Spain into the European community—and the second half of the 20th century.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

PARIS—After traversing the Far East, hovering over the Near East, and traveling for a short stay in the Far West, the "storm cloud" has made a backward movement, and has burst over the Transvaal. Latest reports about the struggle between the Boers and the Ullanders are serious enough. The former do not seem inclined to make the concessions asked for; the latter appealed to Dr. Jameson who led a force of between seven and eight hundred men and was easily defeated.

PARIS—Refusing to attend mass and showing an intense desire to meet his late, Alfred Carre, 22 years of age, was executed yesterday morning for murdering Nicholas Laurent. He was awakened at dawn from a heavy sleep; he dressed rapidly; took a cigarette from his lawyer but refused religious help, saying, "that will lose too much time." Arriving at the place of execution, he looked at the guillotine and said, "Ah, there you are. Let us proceed at once." These were his last words.



No More Obscure Hangings

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The somber year of 1970 ended with patches of unexpected light when Franco commuted the sentences of six Basque nationalists sentenced to die and almost immediately thereafter the Soviet regime reduced the death penalty for two Jewish citizens condemned for an alleged skyjacking conspiracy.

The latter decision was clearly taken some time before it was publicly announced, since the Moscow correspondent of "Land Og Polk," organ of the Danish Communist party, published it as a certainty even before it proved to be the case.

Public opinion throughout the world has tended to link the two trials, much as it was the custom in the late 1930s for democratic nations to assail with equal vigor the dictatorships of Fascism and Communism. Indeed, it is an odd coincidence to see this decade start with an apparent resurgence of neo-Fascism in Spain and neo-Stalinism in Russia.

Yet both such trends are doomed to ultimate dead ends. Fascism, because it contributed insufficient compensation to its citizens for the loss of freedom they suffered and because it inevitably pointed toward war as policy, proved to be a costly failure and was dethroned on the battlefield.

Stalinism's Demise

Stalinism developed into aberration for even the Russian people, who have long been accustomed to dictatorship. It was officially abandoned under Khrushchev. Ven-

etial recurrences of certain of its aspects, as shown in the Leningrad trial, denunciations of Solzhenitsyn and resumption of a little cold war are unlikely to gain massive momentum.

The reason is that an utterly despotic approach to Communism is outmoded by Communism's own achievements and also by the development of an international communications system which makes it quite impossible nowadays to wholly isolate Soviet citizens from reality.

The quintessential difference between the Basques tried in Burgos and the Jews tried in Leningrad is that the former wanted to stay inside their country and reform it from within whereas the latter wanted to leave their country and find a new haven in Israel.

Moreover, the Basque trial was directly related to Spain's internal crisis and the struggle for the post-Franco succession, whereas the Leningrad trial was at least indirectly related to Soviet foreign policy. Moscow quite obviously feels it must appease the Arabs and relieve them of any fear that hundreds of thousands of Russian Jews might some day sweep into Israel and it apparently wants to discourage potential emigrants from any such dream.

There has always been a paradox in the Communist world—with the notable exception of contemporary Yugoslavia—in that it advertises that it is building paradise but refuses to confirm this by permitting its citizens to depart. One would imagine the trend for any real paradise would be in, not out.

Yet no one denies this concept more than the Communists themselves.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the Leningrad-Burgos affair is the reaffirmed importance of public opinion. The power of the world's morality has gained since Fascism and Stalinism were at their peak. An obvious proof is that Franco or Stalin, a quarter of a century ago, would have promptly executed those now charged and there would have been little if any news about any trial whatsoever.

The clamor of both world opinion and internal opinion, more or less forced into sturmstang anger within Spain and Russia, obviously helped profoundly to save the lives of the Leningrad Jews.

It is comforting to believe that public opinion has the strength to sometimes overcome even such cruel laws as that in the U.S.S.R. making it crime to try and emigrate. There is logical probability that this same global mood may affect the outcome of the pending Angela Davis trial in the United States.

One of the Soviet Jews petitioning for permission to emigrate, Esther Mostkova, is quoted as saying that it is necessary to make as much noise as possible to avoid condemnation. This is indeed true. Public opinion can never be rallied without first being informed that an injustice is being done. As Voltaire once said: "Nothing is more annoying than to be obscurely hanged." And the chances of hanging are certainly increased if one is obscurely tried.

The Last Hurrah?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Enigmatic to his friends, Eugene McCarthy has said his farewell to the Senate, but not to political life, promising in some unspecified way to express his interest in the issues of the war, the economy and political reform and holding open the option of running again for the presidential nomination.

The farewells to him in the Senate were unusually honest. The loss of freedom they suffered and because it inevitably pointed toward war as policy, proved to be a costly failure and was dethroned on the battlefield.

Stalinism's Demise

Stalinism developed into aberration for even the Russian people, who have long been accustomed to dictatorship. It was officially abandoned under Khrushchev. Ven-

As usual, one is uncertain how far the McCarthy tongue was in the McCarthy cheek when he said that. But the suspicion must be that, again as usual, there will prove to be more truth than poetry in McCarthy's words.

He has been—by this reporter, at least, and for many others—a frustrating, maddening man to cover. We have reported him badly, because at almost every important point, we have misunderstood his purpose and misinterpreted his motives.

We readily recognized his wit, and occasionally discerned his wisdom, but we failed almost completely in conveying to the public the quality of the man, because we found him so elusive ourselves. In retrospect, one suspects this was often the case because we were unable to see or reluctant to admit that he was operating on insights and reflections that were much deeper than we could comprehend.

meaning that defeat would have been had it not at least confronted the issue that was dividing the country, McCarthy knew that and he acted on that knowledge, in defiance of the conventional wisdom of the time.

Did He Cop Out?

In the last two years, his course of action has been equally puzzling; many accuse him of "copping out" on the issues he himself raised. But reporters should approach with caution the task of making judgments on politicians whose actions they have chronically misjudged.

In McCarthy's case, the best course may simply be to listen to the man, read what he is saying, and think about it.

"Frontiers of American Democracy," published ten years ago, he wrote something pertinent to his own case:

"The task of the politician is, in a sense, even more humble than that of the moralist. . . . As he proceeds in action, his general guide must be to make his decisions in the hope that by these decisions an imperfect world may become somewhat more perfect; or that at least . . . he can save it from becoming even less perfect, or finally, from becoming entirely evil and perverted. He can try to prevent degradation, prevent decline, and, if possible, to move things forward and upward toward right and justice. That is the purpose and the end of political action and the compromises that go with action."

By that standard, and by almost any other, Eugene McCarthy deserves the praise his colleagues offered.

A Reapproach in 1967

When he was about to announce for President in 1967, in what seemed a quiet effort that could only destroy his party's prospects for victory, this reporter reproached him for having forgotten an aphorism of Ernest Leffevre's he had once quoted with approval in a book: "One can be pure or responsible in politics; he cannot be both."

Looking back, one can see that what seemed "irresponsible" behavior for McCarthy as a Democrat was highly responsible for McCarthy as a man and as a politician seeking to achieve change within the system. His party was defeated, but how much more de-

Mobutu's Housecleaning

Wringing Out the Old

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI, Kenya—Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu's spectacular housecleaning of his cabinet this week in the Congo (Kinshasa) may be an attempt to restore momentum to the much-heralded Congolese recovery, which has sagged badly in the last few months.

Two days after he was sworn in for a new seven-year term as the Congo's president, Mobutu ousted 11 of his ministers.

Heading the list of changes was the removal of Foreign Minister Cyrille Adoula, former ambassador to Washington and ex-Congolese premier, Adoula, who has been seriously ill for more than a year, was the last of a small group of Congolese politicians who were once trusted advisers of Mobutu, but have now all fallen from power.

Mobutu also dropped Information Minister Jean-Jacques Kazadi, his longest-serving cabinet minister.

The changes climax a year that has seen Mobutu get rid of almost all the experienced administrators in the Congolese government.

This apparently eliminates any potential political rival to the general within his own regime. But it leaves him with two big problems: an increasingly frustrated group of former insiders who now have nothing to do, and an untested government team that comes aboard just as the Congolese economy hits its roughest spots in years.

cial prospects this year, is in fact heading out.

Mobutu upset the Belgians this summer by taking a mining concession away from a Belgian-operated firm and giving it to an American consortium. A few weeks ago, the general accused Belgian banks of currency-smuggling, and shut down a bank in Kinshasa.

Currency-smuggling has been so open in the Congo that observers were puzzled by Mobutu's sudden "discovery" of the bank's gains.

Even more surprising was the use of the scandal to discredit the former finance minister and governor of the Central Bank, Albert Ndele, rated by economic experts one of the most astute financial men in the Congolese government. He is one of half a dozen major casualties among key Congolese decision-makers this year.

The Sole Candidate

Mobutu, who seized power in a military coup in 1965 and who was the only candidate for president in last month's national elections, is also reportedly facing more problems in the Congolese eastern provinces, where the central government's control has never been firmly established.

Reports circulating in diplomatic circles here indicate a renewal of guerrilla fighting in the east, although it is difficult to gauge how extensive it is. One report, which could not be confirmed, indicates that a large number of Congolese refugees have been moving into southern Burundi over the past few weeks as the fighting intensifies.

The guerrillas are reportedly the remnants of the leftist Simba revolt that has simmered in the Congo throughout the last decade. The Congolese believe the Simbas are getting small numbers of arms that are being smuggled across Tanzania, and supplied by the Chinese.

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Copper Price Drops

The price copper, the Congo's biggest money-maker, has been falling steadily since spring, putting a severe squeeze on the budget.

Mobutu has been able to board the foreign-exchange earnings from copper, partially because of the availability of American aid for spending on the country's social needs. But now he may have to dip deeply into the \$200 million in foreign reserves that he had built up.

There are also signs that the expected economic reconciliation with Belgium, which was supposed to give a lift to the Congo's finan-

cial prospects this year, is in fact heading out.

Mobutu upset the Belgians this summer by taking a mining concession away from a Belgian-operated firm and giving it to an American consortium. A few weeks ago, the general accused Belgian banks of currency-smuggling, and shut down a bank in Kinshasa.

Currency-smuggling has been so open in the Congo that observers were puzzled by Mobutu's sudden "discovery" of the bank's gains.

Even more surprising was the use of the scandal to discredit the former finance minister and governor of the Central Bank, Albert Ndele, rated by economic experts one of the most astute financial men in the Congolese government. He is one of half a dozen major casualties among key Congolese decision-makers this year.

The Sole Candidate

Mobutu, who seized power in a military coup in 1965 and who was the only candidate for president in last month's national elections, is also reportedly facing more problems in the Congolese eastern provinces, where the central government's control has never been firmly established.

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Letters

Bias in Germany

I am a black Regular Army major assigned to the 97th General Hospital in Germany. I am a physician and completed my residency in August, 1970, at which time I asked for and received my present three-year assignment in Frankfurt.

When my wife and I arrived in Germany I was impressed by the friendly staff who had obtained my country (off-base) address and that I would not be able to move there because I was black and the landlord stated it was already rented. The agent then informed me that it would be difficult for me to find economy quarters because many landlords would not rent to blacks. This agent is still trying hard to find economy quarters for us, but to date has been unsuccessful. We have moved into transient Army billets.

I have seen at least six other agents and landlords and the results have been the same or worse. Either nothing is available or what is available is poor and inadequate or is too expensive or the landlord will not rent to blacks.

Government quarters are not available. We all have to wait a long period of time for them; in our situation we cannot get government quarters for at least eight more weeks. It is unfair and frustrating to be in transient billets. We should be given decent government quarters now or as soon as the next one is available.

The commanding officer of the hospital has helped us as much as possible. The commanding officer of the House Support District has helped us by moving us to a two-room transient billet. For this we are thankful and we are grateful. I believe that something should be done to get decent government quarters and to stop this patronization of discriminatory landlords and agents. This is no way for a black physician or ser-

vician to be treated by a host country. If we are having trouble, think of the plight of the black expelled men trying to find economy quarters here.

Both my wife and I are professionals (doctor and nurse). We should not be having this problem in a country which we are supposed to be helping or protecting. It certainly does not encourage me or any other black physician or serviceman to stay in the Army, at a time when the Army is thinking about becoming volunteer.

WASHINGTON O. HILL, Major, Medical Corps, Frankfurt.

This letter was written before the U.S. Army's European headquarters announced (11/17, Dec. 23) a plan to blacklist landlords in West Germany who discriminate against American servicemen.—Ed.

A Russian Appeal

I hope that T. Pinal (letter, Dec. 31) continued to read the papers after writing his letter and noted (11/17, Dec. 30) that the Soviet nuclear scientist Andrei D. Sakharov has pleaded with President Podgorny of the Soviet Union to save the lives of the condemned Leningrad Jews as well as with President Nixon with regard to Angela Davis. I think it is not inconceivable that even an appeal from Soviet citizens directed solely at Mr. Nixon in behalf of Miss Davis can be seen as an indirect way of appealing to their own government to exercise similar clemency toward Soviet citizens condemned to death.

In any case, I think that there has been enough in the news and lately attesting to civil courage among Soviet scientists and artists to exempt them from such petty sarcasm.

DAVID STEVENS, Paris.

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Subscription rates and other information table.

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Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund closing prices on Dec 31, 1970. Columns include fund name, share price, and percentage change.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bond prices with columns for bond name, price, and yield.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data including volume, high/low prices, and net change.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock market closing prices on Dec 31, 1970.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal stock market closing prices on Dec 31, 1970.

ADVERTISING

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset values quoted below are as reported by the funds themselves.

Table of international fund net asset values as of Dec 31, 1970.

REISS & CO. BANKERS

Bank of Am. G.P., First Nat. Boston, U.S. Trust Co. listing.

Bank Stocks

Table of bank stock prices and percentages.

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Advertisement for Schools and Services, mentioning the Education Directory and the International Herald Tribune.

Large table of stock market data, including various indices and individual stock prices.

Continued on page 6

Sato Seeks Sacrifice From Textile Industry

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, Jan. 1, Friday (NYT).—Premier Eisaku Sato appealed today to the Japanese textile industry to accept temporary losses for the sake of future trade relations with the United States.

In a news conference, he made clear that Japan's overwhelming foreign policy preoccupation was to ease relations with the United States and that he gradually changing nature.

"There is no military conflict between the United States and Japan, but there is economic competition. That is as it should be, no war on, but the competition should take place within a context of cooperation, otherwise the consequences for both countries and the world would be grave.

"Natural" to Protect Industry "In any country, if a certain industry is in trouble, it is natural for that country to take steps to protect that industry," Mr. Sato said.

Mr. Sato conceded that he had promised President Nixon that he would do his best to reach a text-

U.S. and Italy Extend to '73 Cotton Accord

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP-DJ).—The United States and Italy agreed today to extend until Sept. 30, 1973, a cotton textile accord which limits the exports of cotton textiles to the U.S. market.

The export ceilings for this type of cotton textile product will be 2.3 million square yards in calendar 1971, with the ceiling rising 5 percent in each subsequent year. The 1971 limit is also 5 percent above the ceiling for 1970.

The State Department has also worked out several other agreements to limit cotton textile imports. These include:

- A six-month extension, until July 1, 1971, of its agreement with South Korea. This is similar to the short-term extension already worked out with Japan and Taiwan.
A one-year extension, until Dec. 31, 1971, of its agreements with Mexico.

A five-year agreement with Yugoslavia. This agreement, running until Dec. 31, 1975, limits Yugoslav exports of cotton textiles and apparel to 23.3 million square yards during 1971, with a provision of a 7 percent annual growth rate in subsequent years.

Presently the United States has more than 25 bilateral agreements with other countries which limit their cotton textile and apparel shipments for varying periods. U.S. officials explain that underlying all of these agreements is the International Cotton Textile Agreement, which runs until Oct. 1, 1971.

Japan Reserves Rise \$903 Million

TOKYO, Dec. 31 (AP-DJ).—Japan's gold and foreign currency reserves rose to \$4,389 billion on Dec. 31, up from \$3,887 billion a month ago, the Bank of Japan said today.

Reserves totaled \$3,499 billion at the end of 1969. Officials said the annual growth of \$893 million was the largest ever registered by Japan, and attributed it largely to increasing payments from abroad to Japanese shipbuilders.

Japan has reportedly decided to lend at least \$100 million in January to the World Bank to reduce official reserves for the fiscal year ending March 31.

Tadaaki Sasaki, governor of the Bank of Japan, said in November that he did not attach any particular significance to the \$4 billion level of reserves, noting that West Germany's reserves have grown at a considerably faster pace than Japan's in recent years.

U.S. Textile Industry Sees A Gradual Recovery in 1971

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Dec. 31 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. textile industry expects to recover gradually in 1971 from this year's decline, according to Donald F. McCallough, president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute.

The industry outlook "will be much brighter if the government exercises meaningful and reasonable control over imports," he said in a year-end statement.

Last week the White House warned that final action on textile quotas could be delayed "as much as a year" if Congress did not pass pending quota legislation in this session. On Monday, the Senate killed the legislation. This means that when the next Congress convenes in January, the trade measure, if it is reauthorized, will have to retrace its long path through the House and the Senate.

The administration last week also denied charges that U.S. textile interests had pressured the White House to retreat from a negotiated quota agreement with Japan in hopes of winning statutory import quotas.

McCallough, who is also chairman of Colson and Alkman Corp., stated that the continuing influx of low-wage imports, at a

NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Auto Output Fell

U.S. auto makers assembled 8.5 million cars in 1970, down 20.3 percent from 1969, making it the worst year since 1961, when 10.5 million units were built. Sluggish sales and a ten-week strike at General Motors Corp. were primarily responsible for the sharp production decline. GM's production fell 32.8 percent to 3 million units from 4.4 million in 1969. The outlook still is uncertain, but GM is planning the biggest production in its history, 1.85 million cars, for the first quarter as it tries to fill inventory shortages caused by the strike. As a result, industry production for the first quarter could reach 3.6 million units, making it the biggest first quarter ever though Chrysler Corp. and American Motors Corp. plan temporary plant closings during January.

On China, the premier said, "It is not an overstatement to say that Japanese relations with China form the core of Japanese diplomacy." However, he could offer no formula whereby Japan could improve relations with Communist China while maintaining relations with Nationalist China.

Mr. Sato hinted broadly that he would like to visit the Soviet Union and discuss Japan's claims to four Soviet-occupied northern islands.

On the economy, Mr. Sato, who has been premier for six years, said his major concern was to curb price rises without plunging the country into a recession. He urged management to keep wage raises reasonable and stock dividends low.

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Chile Plans to Nationalize All Banks and Ease Credit

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—President Salvador Allende announced last night that his government plans to nationalize all private banks.

The said the nationalization was necessary to put an end to skyrocketing interest rates and inability of small borrowers to get credit since his coalition government came to power, United Press International reported.

The government will institute a new banking and credit policy, he said, adding that it will reduce maximum interest rates starting tomorrow. The new rates will be about 25 percent lower for certain economic and business sectors than during the second half of this year, he stated.

Mr. Allende—Latin America's first freely elected Marxist president—included a pledge to take over banks and major monopolies in his campaign.

In a nationwide radio and television speech, he will shortly send a bill to Congress to allow the state to take over "the whole banking system."

In the case of foreign-owned banks, he said, the government will seek "direct agreements based on the interests of the country and consideration of their rights."

Businessmen are dismayed in part because the Nixon team has not done better in controlling inflation and stimulating the economy. But there are more specific irritants as well.

Oil men are attacking as "alarming" and "unjust" the President's recently announced moves to restrain price rises by expanding supplies.

"The petroleum industry is still a favorite scapegoat in Washington," laments one industry spokesman. Others complain the administration has been delaying for 18 months the industry's plan for moving the U.S. oil flow via the proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline to tap Arctic slope reserves.

Drug producers are unhappy by the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) plans for barring sale of compounds deemed ineffective. Henry W. Gadsden, president of Merck & Co., has said: "One drug after another is falling by the wayside, not necessarily because it is ineffective but simply because it is impossible or impractical to try to prove statistically the case that has already been demonstrated in clinical experience."

The industry has launched a counter-offensive, but FDA chief Dr. Charles Edwards seems unwilling to compromise.

Some businessmen are blaming their troubles more on Democrats in Congress than on Republicans in the administration. Defense contractors have been shocked by the severity of cutbacks in the past two years, but many industry executives say that attacks on the military-industrial complex by some Democratic senators forced the administration's hand.

The administration has attempted to bestow certain benefits on business—and has failed for lack of congressional cooperation. So it was with the autumn 1969 request for a corporate income tax cut.

Industry representatives complain of a communications gap. A trade-association executive says: "During the Johnson administration, I was invited to the White House three times for social events, but Nixon has been in office almost two years and I haven't been invited even once."

Record Profit, Sales Set by Honda Motor

Asahi Chemical Shows Gains in Net Turnover

TOKYO, Dec. 31 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit of Honda Motor Co. rose to a record \$28.99 million, or \$1.59 per American Depository Share (ADS), in the year ended Aug. 31, 1970, from \$15.38 million, or 84 cents per ADS, a year earlier.

Consolidated sales totaled a record \$871.41 million, up from \$644.1 million the previous year, the company reported today.

The company paid dividends totaling 50 cents per ADS in the year, up from 44 cents the previous year. One ADS represents 20 shares of Honda common stock.

Overseas sales totaled a record \$311 million, up 59.8 percent from a year earlier, making the company one of Japan's top ten exporters.

North America accounted for 14 percent of overseas sales in 1969-70. Southeast Asia 13 percent, Europe 11 percent, Oceania 3 percent, Africa 2 percent, Latin America 2 percent and the Mideast 2 percent.

Domestic sales, at a record \$560 million, were 38.5 percent more than 1969-70.

Outlays for additions to plant and equipment declined to \$43.25 million in 1969-70, from \$49.34 million the previous year.

Asahi Chemical Net profit of Asahi Chemical Industry Co. rose to \$10.6 million in the half year ended Sept. 30 from \$8.7 million a year earlier.

Sales totaled \$394 million up from \$370 million a year earlier.

Kagayuki Miyasaka, president, said that although the Japanese economy showed signs of cooling early in the period under review, the business environment turned out to be about normal. But looking ahead, he said, the company faces "grave circumstances hereafter both at home and abroad."

Nixon Signs Bill Regulating 1-Bank Holding Groups

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—President Nixon signed the one-bank holding company bill today placing such companies under regulation by the Federal Reserve Board.

The Fed will have authority to decide what non-bank subsidiaries the companies may own and to order divestment of non-bank holdings from existing one-bank companies.

The Fed is under orders to investigate the 60 largest one-bank companies formed before June 30, 1968, for possible divestments.

Companies ordered to divest their non-bank holdings would have ten years to do so.

Multibank holding companies have been under federal regulation since 1956, but one-bank companies have been exempt. Several of the largest banks in the country have reorganized within the last three years to take advantage of this exemption.

Businessmen Blame Democrats Some businessmen are blaming their troubles more on Democrats in Congress than on Republicans in the administration.

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Industry representatives complain of a communications gap. A trade-association executive says: "During the Johnson administration, I was invited to the White House three times for social events, but Nixon has been in office almost two years and I haven't been invited even once."

But some businessmen see better things ahead. Defense contractors, in particular, take cheer in a recent pickup in orders for new warships and aircraft. They also like Defense Secretary Melvin Laird's recent declaration that "I see strong and convincing evidence for possible defense budget increases in order to meet urgent requirements."

Capital Spending In U.S. to Decline

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP-DJ).—Capital spending plans by U.S. companies in 1971 are the least ambitious since 1961, a government survey shows.

But Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, in an optimistic year-end economic review, said yesterday the decline would be offset by a general economic advance.

The balance of payments will show a deficit of about \$3.5 billion on a liquidity basis in 1970, down from \$7 billion a year earlier, Mr. Stans said.

But on the "official settlements" basis, a narrower measurement which counts only the dollars accumulating in overseas central banks, he conceded the 1970 deficit "could be more than \$9 billion," compared with a surplus of \$2.7 billion in 1969.

The major reason for this, he said, was the "sharp easing in monetary conditions" here while conditions abroad remained "relatively firm."

Year of Renewal Mr. Stans predicted that the sluggishness in capital spending would be more than overcome by strength in residential construction, state and local expenditures and a "significant advance in consumer spending."

He forecast that 1971 "will be known as the year of renewal," marked by solid economic growth and a slower pace of inflation.

But Mr. Stans conceded that plant and equipment spending is not likely to assist any economic rally next year. The latest survey, conducted by his department and the Securities and Exchange Commission in late November and December, sees capital spending rising only 1.4 percent next year, to \$81.67 billion against the 8.6 percent increase expected this year. It would be smaller than any increase posted after the recession year of 1963, when such spending fell 2 percent.

Analysts noted that the expected small increase would be totally accounted for by higher prices and would actually reflect a decline in physical volume. This year, capital goods prices rose about 5 percent, they noted, and a similar increase next year would mean a drop of more than 3 percent in real volume of capital spending.

Subject to Error "These surveys always are subject to some error, but there is no doubt that all indications point to a very flat year," Mr. Stans reported. Mr. Stans conceded 5 percent in his outlook statement, although he added that "a pickup in capital spending may develop later in the year in response to rising output and profits."

There have been few boom years without a strong showing by plant and equipment spending. This sector of demand was growing by 10 and 12 percent a year in the boom of the middle and late 1960s, The Times said.

Manufacturing industries expect a 2.7 percent drop in capital spending, compared with a 1.8 percent increase this year, the government report said. The sharpest expected declines are 12.5 percent in the aircraft industry and 10.7 percent in the rubber industry. Only solid increases, according to the report, are the 5.5 percent anticipated in the nonferrous metals industry and 4.8 percent by petroleum companies.

Non-manufacturing industries expect to increase capital spending by 4.1 percent, trailing this year's 10.3 percent increase. The sharpest expected increase will be a 14.9 percent boost by public utilities, and an 18.7 percent increase by electric concerns will more than offset a 5 percent decline by gas and other utilities.

The largest anticipated declines are a 26.5 percent drop in the air transportation industry and 14.7 percent by railroads.

Increased Consumer Spending The commerce secretary also forecast "an improved climate" for consumer spending next year, predicting that such expenditures "can be expected to climb more rapidly than disposable income." He said demand will be strong in all major retail areas but that consumer durable goods are "likely to show the largest increases."

He also predicted that the recent "vigorous upturn" in housing starts will continue into 1971. Likewise, state and local government expenditures will add "significantly" to the economic thrust next year and federal spending will be another "source of increased demand," he said.

Noting recent moderations in price increases and interest rates, the commerce chief further anticipated continuation of these trends throughout 1971. He defined, however, to make any specific projections.

Barbados Joins IMF

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP-DJ).—The membership of the International Monetary Fund has been increased to 117 countries with the signing of the fund's articles of agreement by Barbados. The IMF said the quota of Barbados is \$13 million.

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NYSE Closes On a Note Of Optimism

Trading Slows, But Year's Total a Record

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (NYT).—A flurry of tax-loss selling sent stock prices lower today, but the New York Stock Exchange rang out the old year on a definite note of optimism.

"For the last couple of weeks, customers have been talking to us and they appear more receptive to investment ideas," declared one broker. "But these same people kept turning a deaf ear to stock suggestions last spring."

The Dow Jones Industrial average slipped 2.40 points to finish at 838.82—a level that appeared untenable in May when the Dow set a 7 1/2-year low at 631.16.

On Tuesday, the blue chip indicator posted its 1970 high at 942, thereby climaxing an 87-point advance within six weeks. Easter credit conditions and hopes for a 1971 turnaround to the economy powered this whopping year-end rally.

While it failed to top Tuesday's Dow reading, the market did set another record today. Shortly before 1 p.m., the New York Stock Exchange achieved a new high in yearly volume.

By the closing bell, the day's turnover amounted to 13.59 million shares. This meant that an unofficial total of 2,937 billion shares changed hands during 1970 to achieve the busiest year in history.

The former record was 2,931 billion shares in 1968. The volume total in 1969 ran 1,124 billion.

Today marked the final session for establishing losses for 1970 tax purposes. "There are last-minute loss takers in the stock market just like last-minute Christmas shoppers," noted a Wall Street broker.

The "L" factor in the market's mild setback was the pressure of profit-taking in the wake of the strong November-December advance. Profits established this week carry over into the 1971 tax year.

On the active list, American Telephone eased 3/4 to 48 7/8, while General Motors dipped 7/8 to 80 1/2. GM had finished yesterday at 81 5/8, its best price of the year.

Federal National Mortgage, the most active issue, added 5/8 to 61 3/4.

For the fifth straight session, there was not a common stock on the Big Board making a yearly low. The number of yearly highs was cut to 77 from 122 yesterday.

Overall, the exchange showed 658 advances and 693 declines. One year ago, the Dow Industrial index finished at 500.35.

Two leaders in the electrical equipment industry were the only issues in the Dow average to change today by as much as a point. General Electric rose 1 1/2 to 83 7/8 after selling at a 1970 high. The company has received a big contract to produce engines for Navy destroyers.

Westinghouse Electric fell 1 1/8 to 69 3/4. It has indicated that 1970 profits will fall below 1969 results.

The stock markets will be closed tomorrow in observance of the New Year holiday. Meanwhile, analysts noted that the market performance —up or down—during January often gives a clue to stock prices over the entire year. Last January, the Dow plunged 64 points.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed higher in brisk trading. The index gained 0.6 to 22.76. Beverly Enterprises was up 3/4 to 10 5/8.

Minimal Rise In Wholesale Price Index

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (WP).—Preliminary government figures showed a minimal rise today in wholesale prices for December, but a small decline the month before and a less rapid rise for the year as a whole compared to 1969.

When adjusted for seasonal variations, the wholesale price index held steady.

The improvement was good news to the administration, which insists that it is slowly winning the battle against inflation.

The better performance in recent months and for the year is almost entirely attributable to lower farm and food prices, which are volatile and cyclical. There has been scant slowing in the increase for industrial commodities, which many economists regard as the most reliable measure of inflationary pressures.

The December index rose 0.1 percent before seasonal adjustment, according to preliminary estimates. The rise from December a year ago was only 2.3 percent compared to 4.9 percent over the previous 12 months—the smallest year-to-year gain since June, 1968.

On the basis of annual averages prices rose 3.8 percent from 1969, however. This represented a modest improvement over the 3.5 percent in 1969.

From last December, farm products have dropped 4.4 percent, processed foods and feeds posted a 1.1 percent advance and industrial commodities rose 3.5 percent.

Farm products showed a monthly increase of 0.1 percent in December. Processed foods and feeds plunged 0.6 percent and industrials were up 0.3 percent.

Farm products and processed foods have retreated 4.5 and 1.9 percent, respectively, over the past three months. Since wholesale price changes tend to be reflected at the retail level, this gave hope that it may result in further slowing in the rate of advance for the closely-watched consumer price index, which advanced 0.3 percent in November and 5.6 percent over the preceding 13 months.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

The managing director of Southampton-based Atlantic Container Line Services, as of Feb. 1, will be Arne G. M. Koch, who is presently a director of Atlantic Container Line's Swedish unit.

Heading IBM's operations in Belgium and Luxembourg is Charles A. De Meyer, who has been named general manager of IBM Belgium. He succeeds W. Mathys, who resigned.

Bryan R. Carmichael has been appointed executive vice-president of Pfizer International in New York. Filling his post in Brussels as president of Pfizer Europe is Velko Reinikainen. Robert C. Simpson becomes executive vice-president of Pfizer Europe.

Fonditalia Management Co. has named Fulvio Formintini as president. Control of the company, which manages Fonditalia mutual fund, was recently sold by Investors Overseas Services to Istituto Mobiliare Italiano, a government holding company. Mr. Formintini succeeds Pietro Campilli, who resigned following his appointment as president of Montecatini-Edison.

John M. Brice takes over as managing director of Brown & Sharpe Ltd. following Willard Sharpe's resignation to accept a new assignment with the parent U.S. firm.

Stocks Summary On Monday

Monday's editions of the International Herald Tribune will carry in addition to the regular comment of financial tables, a complete summary of the year's trading on the New York and American Stock Exchanges. The closing price, year's high and low and percentage of change will be listed for each issue traded during the year.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from Page 6' and 'J-K'.

Table of international stock market data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'L' and 'M'.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices for various goods like wheat, corn, and soybeans, with columns for item, price, and date.

European Gold Markets

Table of European gold market prices, including columns for location, price, and date.

Market Summary

Summary table of market activity, including columns for market type, price, and volume.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table of foreign stock indexes for various countries, including columns for index name, value, and date.

European Markets

Table of European market data, including columns for market name, price, and date.

Down Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones averages for various indices, including columns for index name, price, and date.

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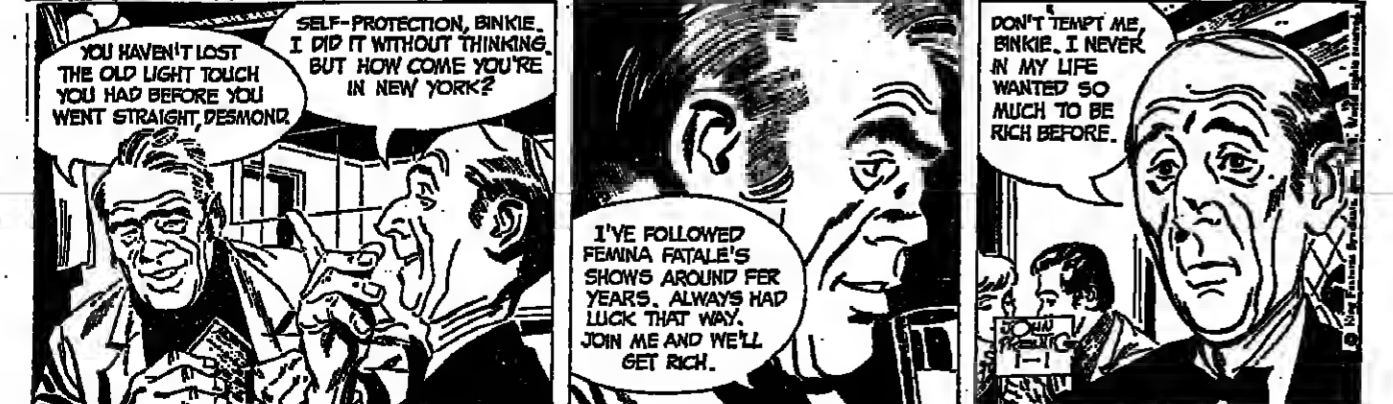
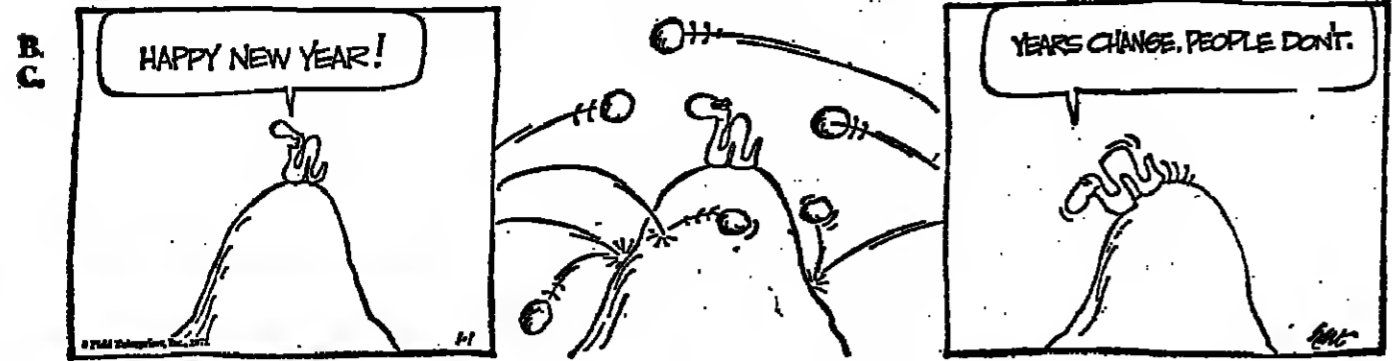
Large advertisement for 'Bank Widemann & Co. AG' featuring detailed financial information, exchange rates, and contact details.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for various sectors like technology, energy, and healthcare.

Table of international stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for various international markets and currencies.

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BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Weird distributions at the bridge table often give rise to weird episodes. The diagrammed deal is an example. West responded two spades to East's one no-trump opening bid, over South's bid of two diamonds. North "raised" his partner to five diamonds, and South launched into five hearts, a contract that would probably have succeeded.

The choice of lead became significant also when North persevered to six diamonds. But their guardian angel was watching over them. Spoken by the developments in the auction, mad at his partner for not leaving him in hearts, and upset by having to play a doubled slam without a trump in his hand, South embarked on an unprintable line of play and went down two tricks.

So a club lead would have reduced the potential East-West score of minus 1190 to minus 1080. But their guardian angel was watching over them. Spoken by the developments in the auction, mad at his partner for not leaving him in hearts, and upset by having to play a doubled slam without a trump in his hand, South embarked on an unprintable line of play and went down two tricks.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE YOUNG CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA
Howard L. Goodkind, editor in chief. The Encyclopedia Britannica, 16 volumes, 2,500 pp., \$57.00 the set.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

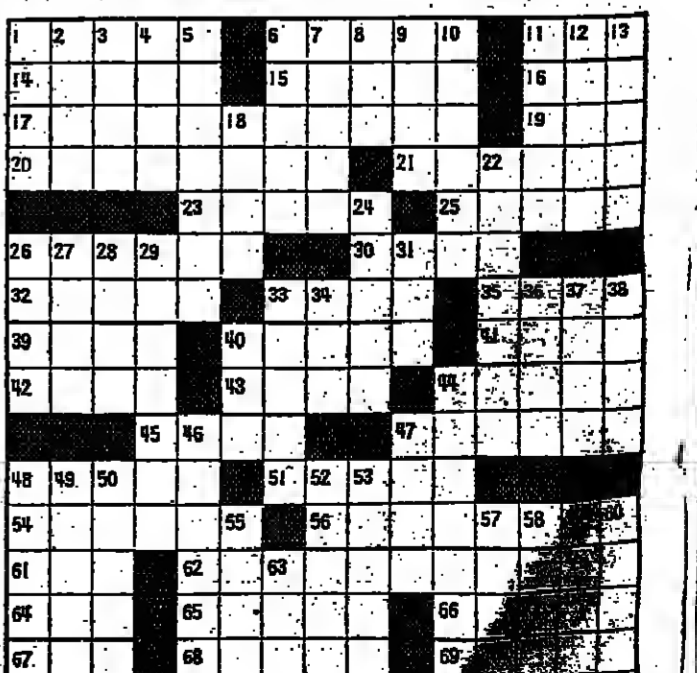
If you are thinking of getting this set for a child up to age 10, throw away all adult ideas about encyclopedias and put yourself in the hands of the editors. Unless you have been very close to the material lately, your notions will be out of kilter. For one, this very junior edition is not all-inclusive. You will find Shakespeare but not Tolstoy, Stravinsky but not Schoenberg, Einstein but not Niels Bohr. On the other hand, you will find an entry on Benjamin Haneker. Who is he? Well you can look him up in "The Young Children's Encyclopedia."

There is a sympathetic article on mice, including a number of charming photographs, followed in turn by the story of the country mouse and the city mouse which I read once again with great pleasure. There is an ingenious method of constructing a piggy bank, an article on how to arrange for a treasure hunt and how to get a model ship into a bottle. Obviously none of this is what adults of the 11th edition of the Britannica had been led to expect in an enterprise of this sort.

If the approach of the editors appears to be somewhat haphazard, so is the approach of the users. Young children, say the editors, almost never look things up. It just doesn't occur to a 5-year-old to see what a set is in math or to trace the Amazon River to its source. Children up to 10 are browsers, says the editors; their attention span is likely to be short. They like to turn pages, rove through the illustrations. Anything may catch their fancy but not for too long. Thus the articles are designed to entertain as they inform; the text is always belabored by spacious, exact numbers and drawings and the language is pegged to a level that can handle or understand and maybe follow if they are read to. In other words, the youngster may be having a perfectly good time without knowing that he is consulting an encyclopedia at all.

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Mosquitoes, etc.
 - 6 Kind of transit
 - 11 Little, in Scotland
 - 14 Stingy
 - 15 Take out
 - 16 Preserve
 - 17 Pertinent New Year words
 - 19 Dandy
 - 20 Actress Norma and others
 - 21 Fasten
 - 22 "As — a bird"
 - 25 Extremely violent
 - 26 Attractor
 - 29 Fastener
 - 32 Ends
 - 33 Legal order
 - 35 Solomon island
 - 39 Pack
 - 40 Cunning
 - 41 Mine car
 - 42 Shrewd
 - 43 Slangy negative
 - 44 Welcome call by bridge partner
 - 45 Up to one's
 - 47 Over there
 - 48 Family members
 - 51 Plants yielding tannin
 - 54 Cores
 - 56 Lickman's climbing aid
 - 61 Medit. land
 - 62 Perishables for Jan. 1
 - 64 Started the fire
 - 65 Mood: It.
 - 66 Fountain of note
 - 67 Western state: Abbr.
 - 68 Slurp
 - 69 Meetings: Abbr.
 - 13 Paid up
 - 18 Do ushering
 - 22 Rope-winding device
 - 24 Backfield maneuver
 - 26 Gender: Abbr.
 - 27 Recorded proceedings
 - 28 Soaring drink
 - 29 Happy day
 - 31 Lawyer: Abbr.
 - 33 Joint
 - 34 Also —
 - 36 Sere
 - 37 Mantel décor
 - 38 Hebrew measure
 - 40 Rec or Hudson
 - 44 Famed Nile town
 - 46 Puffed with conceit
 - 47 Korean border
 - 48 Veve
 - 49 Gods led by Odin
 - 50 Ex —
 - 52 Naval direction
 - 53 Play parts
 - 55 Fractional prefix
 - 57 Titles
 - 58 Digits
 - 59 Bagpidge
 - 60 Greek letters
 - 63 Coin of Peru



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MULPE
USSEO
DARFLA
FLIEBE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____ IT _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Answer: The last guy to box this fighter—THE UNDERTAKER

كلدا من الاطفال

Observer

Old Cynic's Almanac

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Almanac for 1971:

Jan. 1 through 20: Cold with quiescent spells in the Northeast and heavy bills over all areas. President Nixon, at a news conference, makes an thing perfectly clear. 1970 football season ends.

Jan. 21 through 31: Scattered hijackings in the Midwest. D 11 periods alternating with dinner. 1971 football season begins. Light-to-moderate price increases.

Feb. 4: Congress declines to take action.

Feb. 16: David Baker, Frost and Johnny Carson are guests on the Dick Cavett show. Start preparing your income tax 36 hours after the moon has appeared in a cloudless sky for three consecutive nights during this period, unless your sign is Sagittarius.

March 4: Dick Cavett and David Susskind are guests on the Merv Griffin show. J. Edgar Hoover warns Congress of increasing hay, Sen. Henry Jackson is mentioned as a Democratic presidential candidate. President Nixon, interviewing himself in a televised White House news conference, makes one thing perfectly clear.

March 16: Congress fails to act.

March 27 through 31: High winds followed by male chauvinism.

April 1 through 7: Moldy spells and smog, giving way to armed robberies. Senators George McGovern, Harold Hughes, Fred Harris, Mike Mansfield and Edmund Muskie are mentioned. Sen. Edward Kennedy instructs his staff to ferret out the man who does the mentioning and ask him to mention Sen. Edward Kennedy.

April 12: Campus riots and polluted floods. Merv Griffin and Johnny Carson are guests on the David Frost show.

April 13: David Susskind is guest on the Dick Cavett show.

April 14: Dick Cavett is guest on the Johnny Carson show.

April 15: Gloomy periods. J. Edgar Hoover warns Congress against Ramsey Clark.

April 16 through May 8: Congress rejects pleas for action. President Nixon, speaking to the nation on television, makes one thing perfectly clear.

May 15: Dick Cavett, Johnny Carson, Merv Griffin and David Frost are guests on the David Susskind show. The Food and

Drug Administration declares New York hazardous to health and urges Congress to ban it from television by 1972.

June 1 through 13: Strikes, race riots, hijackings, thunderstorms and minor reactions, followed by intermittent rape.

July 4: Independence Day. J. Edgar Hoover warns Congress against groups working for revolution.

July 5: Congress decides not to act for at least three more months.

Oct. 4: President Nixon announces he will meet at the summit with Kossygin, Brezhnev and Mao Tse-tung in a last-ditch effort to avoid war on the issue of which of the great-power leaders will host the television show on which the guests will be Dick Cavett, Johnny Carson, David Frost, Merv Griffin and David Susskind. Mrs. Gandhi joins President Tito in protesting "the third world's" exclusion from consideration as host to this landmark event.

Oct. 11: J. Edgar Hoover warns Congress against television.

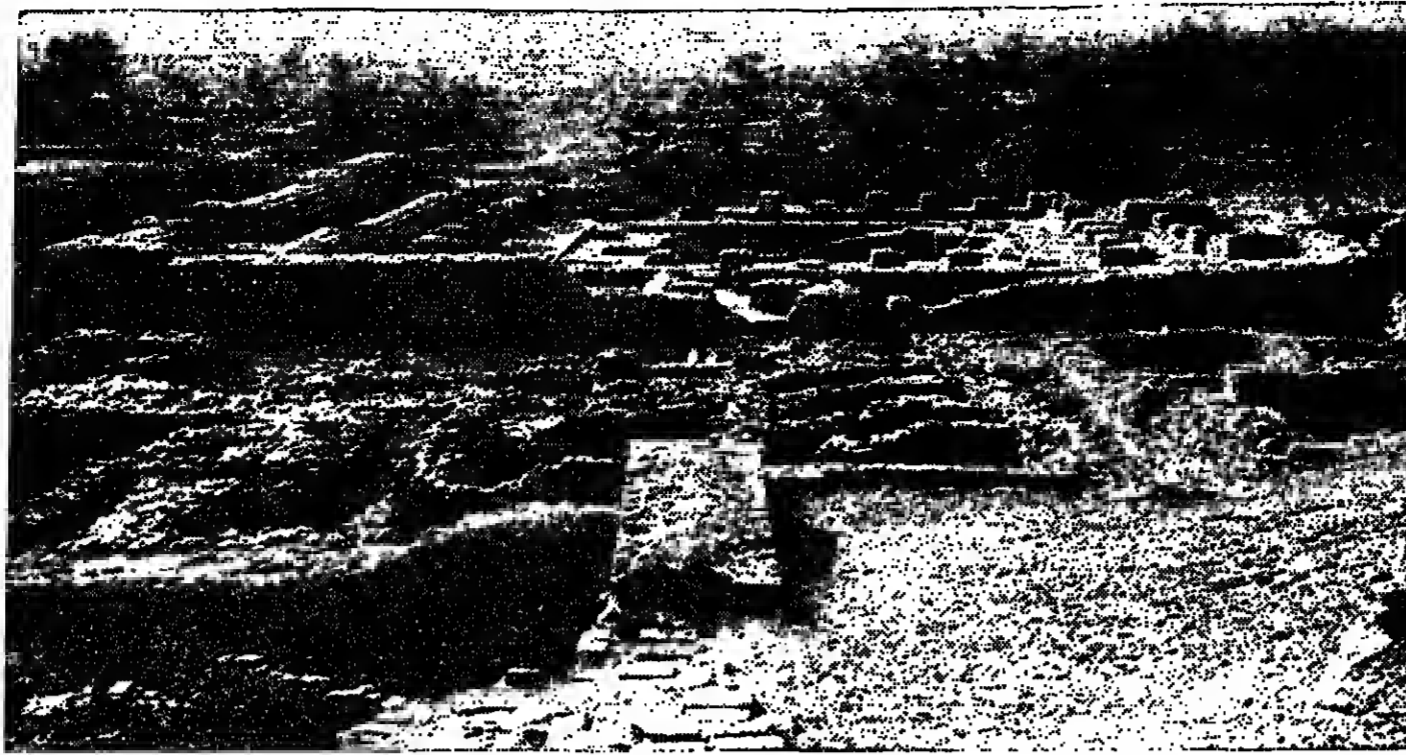
Oct. 12: Columbus day. Interviewed in his mountain hideaway outside Genoa, Columbus tells Time magazine, "America is a nice place to discover but I wouldn't want to live there." The secret of his longevity, says Columbus, is "don't drink the water, don't breathe the air, don't eat the fish and don't let J. Edgar Hoover scare you to death."

Nov. 3: Congress censures Columbus for remarks about J. Edgar Hoover. Moscow and Peking charge "provocation" when David Frost and David Susskind appear as guests on the unilateral Dick Nixon show.

Dec. 8: J. Edgar Hoover warns Congress against Congress.

Dec. 7 through 15: Moderate to multibillion-dollar cost overruns intermingled with higher taxes, virus pneumonia, the common cold, dirty movies and rising TV repair bills.

Dec. 25: Interviewed by guest David Susskind on the Christmas afternoon Dick Nixon show, President Nixon is asked, "Isn't it dichotomous if not downright disgraceful that nobody has mentioned the Vietnam war all year. Does this dreadful war figure at all in your almanac, Dick?" "In reply to your question, David," the President replies: "I want to make one war perfectly unmentionable, and so if you mention it once more you might find J. Edgar Hoover warning Congress against David Susskind." Gales of laughter followed by prayers.



The ruins of Mohenjo-daro, ancient capital of an Indus Valley civilization.

Water, Salt Threaten 4,000-Year-Old City

By Ralph Blumenthal

MOHENJO-DARO, Pakistan (NYT)—Experts at the ruins of this 4,000-year-old city in the Indus Valley have urged the government to take quick action to save the archaeological treasure from further deterioration caused by water and salt.

The excavated city, which contained, among other things, toilets that drained into a central sewage system, is in an "alarmingly bad state of preservation," Arif Ayaz, the assistant custodian of the site, warned in an official report Oct. 8.

Ironically, irrigation, the very factor that has rendered the arid valley habitable again in recent decades, is being blamed for the threat to Mohenjo-daro, which is situated about 250 miles north of Karachi, the largest city in Pakistan.

The watering of the rice fields has introduced ground water that is soaking into the ancient brickwork. With the irrigation, the level of underground salt water is rising, seeping up through the foundations and walls, at some points to a height of five feet above the ground. The seepage leaves behind feathery salt deposits that can be seen to be eating away the bricks.

The government has already banned rice cultivation within a mile of the ruins and archaeologists—despite the bitter ob-

jections of local farmers—have urged a doubling of this distance.

Experts have also recommended waterproofing of the course of the Dadu Canal, several miles west of the ruins, to prevent water seepage into the surrounding soil.

Whereas the subsol water level was 25 feet below ground

when Mohenjo-daro was first excavated in 1922, the underground water table has now risen to 15 feet from the surface in winter and seven feet in summer.

Adding to the anxiety of the archaeologists is their belief that up to four additional layers of the city remain undiscovered underground.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which began sending experts to examine the water problem in 1964, has contributed \$30,000 for preliminary planning.

The plan now is to devise an ambitious program that not only would divert the water away from Mohenjo-daro but also would remove underground water with tube wells and pumps, and would desalinate the soil of nearby lands to increase agricultural productivity there.



The remains of a brick building in the city abandoned sometime after 1800 B.C.

to make up for the crop loss around the ruins. Completion of the project is expected to take 16 years and it will be financed, the government hopes, largely by the United Nations agency.

Mohenjo-daro was flourishing in 2500 B.C. and its origins undoubtedly were centuries earlier. The inhabitants of post-Aryan racial stock abandoned their city and about 40 similar sites in the Indus Valley after 1800 B.C. for unknown reasons.

It has been theorized that the valley grew arid or that the danger of floods increased or that the city was invaded by neighboring tribes. The civilization's pictographic writing, found on exquisitely carved seals depicting bulls and unicorns, has never been deciphered.

The city is notable for its main 30-foot-wide boulevard, its elaborate underground drainage system—two toilets have been found that emptied into this system—a large, glazed brick ceremonial bath, and scores of brick-lined wells.

The city had a poor section of small houses built close together and a well-to-do area where each house had its own inside well. There were a clothing shop and a klan and a goldsmith's shop and guardposts along fortifying walls inside a moat.

Apparently the people of Mohenjo-daro were not warlike, for few weapons were found, mainly stone balls for throwing. But there were bronze fishhooks, bronze mirrors, oil lamps, writing slates and clay figurines, including images of the "great mother goddess" also worshipped in the Middle East about the same period.

The name Mohenjo-daro—"Mound of the Dead"—was given to the city at the time of its excavation by the British in 1922 by the local Sindhis, who were impressed with the skeletons found here.

PEOPLE:

It Took a While, But She Beat City Hall

"If you're in the right, you can hold out forever against city hall," said Adela Corrao when she learned that the city of Bloomfield, N.J., has dropped a \$5.47 sewer assessment.

In 1927, Bloomfield dug through Miss Corrao's property and installed a sewer and connection to a large plot of land she owned. "I rushed into the yard and saw a man digging there. Apparently the town just assumed I was going to subdivide my lot," said Miss Corrao, now 81. "I told them that I was not going to pay for a sewer that I didn't ask for, didn't want, and certainly wasn't going to use."

Nevertheless the town has made periodic attempts during the 43 years to collect the money. Bloomfield officials who finally canceled the bill were unaware that Miss Corrao had lived in the home for 64 years, and acted on the advice of their auditors. They said it would cost more than the \$5.47 to try to collect it.

"I certainly am relieved to be rid of this thing," she said. "I hope the mayor and council aren't going to hold a grudge."

Today's second open picket item: Five months ago a pickpocket stole \$35 from Thomas J. Shumilo, 77, while he knelt to pray in St. Basil's Catholic Church in Los Angeles. Wednesday the pickpocket returned the \$35 plus a \$15 Christmas gift in a Christmas card, postmarked from Beverly Hills, Calif.

The card, signed "I wish you very sincerely a Merry Christmas and thank you for that Sunday you went to church. . . . How wonderful I am to have a friend like you. For you make my life much happier. Please receive \$15 as a Christmas present. I look \$35 from your wallet and I send you \$50." The card, signed "God bless you, Ann," contained \$50 and a crushed fresh rose.

In Marietta, Ohio, Clarence Summers told a municipal judge that he raced past the Union Carbide Corp. factory, because "I was hurrying to pass the awful odor. Something in there just kind of chokes me up." Judge Robert G. Rawson said he sympathized with Summers but said, "You walk on I send you \$50." He fined the man \$25 for driving 80 mph in a 60 mph zone.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY: To cellist Pablo Casals, 94 on Dec. 29, and to Mass, the oldest gorilla in captivity, marking his 40th year at the Philadelphia zoo. BORN: A seven-and-a-half-pound girl to Lesley Curtis, 28, wife of actor Tony Curtis, 26, London. Mother and daughter are reported doing well.

DIVORCING: Soprano Maria Callas who has filed for divorce in Brescia, Italy, from Giovanni Battista Meneghini, an industrialist, from whom she has been separated since 1959.

Sir Laurence Olivier, who is taking a rest from acting, doctors' orders to undergo a "check of thrombosis," plans to return

to the stage in April, resuming his role of Shylock in the National Theatre production of "The Merchant of Venice."

Prince Philip writes in a book out yesterday how he once gave his cricket cap to comfort a victim of Nazi brutality. It happened when the prince was a student at Salem School in South Germany during the time when Nazism was sweeping the country.

"Nazi flags started to appear at the school and a number of senior boys joined the Hitler Jugend," the prince wrote. "Scams stuck out against the Nazi takeover and one senior boy in particular, who was responsible for us juniors, so displeased these thugs that they caught at one night and shaved his head. I lent him my Cheam second eleven cricket cap and I hope he has got it still."

Cheam was the English school the prince had previously attended. The book was a collection of articles about Kurt Hahn, the German educationist, by people who knew him. Prof. Hahn, settled in Britain to escape the Nazis and set up Gordonstoun School in Scotland. Prince Philip subsequently attended this school, too, and in due course sent his son Prince Charles there.

OPEN HOUSE CLOSED: Kent county, England, fire chief William Balmington was admant—either Kent firemen cleaned and shined all status house equipment before the New Year's Eve parties or visitors would be banned from the stations. "We'll not submit to blackmail," said a spokesman for the men, who canceled all parties in protest.

Teacher Dorothea Petrovich, of Conifer, Colo., is so allergic to modern technology that contact with nearly any man-made product makes her cough, sneeze, choke, faint or suffer excruciating arthritis. The list includes most medicines and chemicals, cosmetics, finished wood, hydrocarbons and petroleum and all its by-products, and to flee these products Miss Petrovich has been obliged to take refuge in a trailer deep in the Colorado Rockies where the air is pure and technology is kept at bay.

Even a car passes near her mobile home, its exhaust fumes make her gasp for breath and sail to a portable oxygen unit she always keeps on hand. "I've lived like a gypsy for the last ten years," says Dorothea, "and wants to build a mountain home of brick, glass, plaster and metal, but none of the filters normally used in house construction. Some day, she hopes, doctors will find a cure and she can resume her teaching career."

The ten high-speed-motorcycle policemen of Bedfordshire, England, related yesterday's Daily Express, have been outfitted with electrically actuated waistcoats. The vests, which cost about \$25 apiece, plus into the bike's electrical systems.

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